THE

MONTHLY EPITOME,

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XXXI. *A Tour through the Batavian Republic*, during the latter Part of the Year 1800: containing an Account of the Revolution and recent Events in that Country. By R. FELL. 8vo. pp. 395. 8s. 6d.—*Phillips, Hurſt.*

CONTENTS.

LETTER I. Capture of the Author by a French Privateer—Arrival off the Briel.—II. A Batavian Patriot—Great Influence of the French in Holland.—III. The Author releaſed—Character of General Chorié—Environs of Rotterdam.—IV. Commerce, &c. of Rotterdam—Architectural Taſte of the Dutch—Arrival of the French.—V. Overſchie—Delft—Hague—Storks—Houſe in the Wood.—VI. The Prince's Cabinet of Curioſities—Scheveling—Sketch of the Hiſtory of the Stadtholders—General Daendals—French Emigrants.—VII. Road from the Hague to Scheveling—Averſion of the Dutch to the Air of the Sea—Fiſheries.—VIII. A Treckſchuyt—Cuſtom of Smoking—Bank of England Notes—Leyden—Univerſity.—IX. Botanic Garden—Theatre of Anatomy—Library, &c.—X. Haerlem—Dutch Cleanlineſs—Art of Printing—Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.—XI. Amſterdam—French Theatre—Stadthouſe—The Bank.—XII. Begging prohibited in Amſterdam—Population—Police—Raſp-houſe—Spin-houſe, or Bridewell for Women.—XIII. Religious Worſhip—Dutch Theatre, &c.—Cuſtoms obſerved with regard to Lying-in Women.—XIV. Attachment of Amſterdam to the Cauſe of Liberty—Emigrations—Entrance of Pichegru—Proclamations.—XV. Inquiries reſpecting the Bank—Abolition of the Stadtholderate.—XVI. French and Batavian Treaty—Sea Fight of the 11th of October 1797—Account of Admiral de Winter—Engliſh Expedition—Surrender of the Dutch Fleet—Retreat of the Army under the Duke of York.—XVII. Commerce of Amſterdam—Bonaparte—Eſtimate of Contributions levied.—XVIII. Climate of Amſterdam—Dutch Phyſiognomies—Village of Broek—Utrecht—Nimeguen—Return to Rotterdam—Departure for England.—Appendix.

EXTRACTS.

ROTTERDAM

"IS not a place to be diſtinguiſhed for the elegance of its buildings, or the taſte of its inhabitants. The Bomb quay, which is ſituated along the Maeſe, is the principal ſtreet, and extends almoſt a mile in length. The houſes in general are five or ſix ſtories high, ſtrong and capacious, but inelegant, buildings. On account of the inundations to which this place is ſubject, none of the houſes have what can be called a ground-floor; and the baſement is generally diſfigured by ponde-

rous gates, like thoſe of barrier towns, which open to the warehouſes that are attached to the back part of each houſe. It is curious to ſee the ornaments of the Corinthian order ſtuck againſt the upper ſtory, without the column to ſupport them. Such attempts at architectural decoration are inconceivably ridiculous: and in the interior arrangement of the houſes, miſtakes are made, which a very moderate portion of taſte would have avoided. It frequently happens, that apartments which would grace the manſion of a prince, have no other views from their windows than the dead walls of a warehouſe, uſed for the vileſt purpoſes of trade, as a magazine for ſtockfiſh, ſkins, tobacco, and the like. I met with a ſtriking inſtance of this at the houſe of Mr.——, a gentleman whoſe collection of paintings does equal honour to his liberality and taſte. An apartment of almoſt regal magnificence looks immediately into his warehouſe, and the eye turns with horror from the works of Titian and Rubens, to cranes, bales, caſks, &c. the appendages of commerce. In the collection of this gentleman, a Holy Family by Rubens, a Venus couchant by Titian, and a St. John by Rembrandt, are pieces of exquiſite merit. That they ſhould be placed in a room ſo unfortunately ſituated is the more to be cenſured, as the front of his houſe commands a noble view of the Maeſe, and an uninterrupted proſpect of the country on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

"The principal ſtreets of Rotterdam are thickly planted with trees, which, together with the canals which flow in the middle of them, and the drawbridges in excellent repair and neatly painted that every where meet the eye, give them an agreeable appearance. The windows and doors of the houſes are in general painted green, which has a lively effect, and this is much increaſed by the ſcrupulous cleanlineſs which is univerſally practiſed. Not only the windows, but the whole front of the houſe, is generally waſhed two or three times a week by engines for that purpoſe, which are abundantly ſupplied with water from the canals, and the ſame care is extended to the pavement of the ſtreets in which the more opulent inhabitants reſide." *P.* 44.

THE STORK HELD IN GREAT VENERATION.

"IN the fiſh-market, near the great church (Hague), attracted by the offals of the place, which furniſh them with a ready and plentiful ſuſtenance, and protected by the prejudices of the people in their favour, are to be ſeen a number of ſtorks moſt familiarly tame. This bird is the peculiar protegée of republics; and if popular opinion is to be believed, the attachment it bears to liberty will not permit it to inhabit the dominions of a monarch. I will not vouch for the truth of this opinion; but certain it is, that the plumed favourite of the republic has for ages enjoyed the reſpect and protection of mankind. Plutarch * informs us, that in ſuch honour ſtorks were held in Theſſaly, that the puniſhment of exile was denounced againſt the man who ſhould unfortunately deſtroy one of theſe ſacred birds; and the Greek language has a word expreſſive of filial gratitude (αντιπε λαργειν), which, literally tranſlated, ſignifies to act like a ſtork. The veneration with which Greece regarded this bird was adopted by the Roman commonwealth. The virtuous Antoninus ſtamped on the reverſe of a medal which bore his head the image of a ſtork, and beneath the word *pietas* was inſcribed; and a poet who laſhed the worſt profligacy of a debauched age ſtyles it, '*pietaticultrix*, '*gracilipes*, *crotaliſtria*.' The attention of this bird to its aged parents, in defending them againſt attack, and furniſhing them with food, is a fact too well eſtabliſhed to be doubted; but I cannot bear teſtimony to the elegance of its form, or the harmony of its voice. Its legs are long, and, though admirably fitted for its modes of life, extremely diſproportionate to the ſize of its body; and the only ſounds which I heard it emit were piercing and diſſonant ſcreams. I, however, regard the ſtork with favour, and am pleaſed with the prejudice which protects the *pia avis* of Greece and Rome." *P.* 72.

SCHEVELING——AVERSION OF THE DUTCH TO THE AIR OF THE SEA.

"THE ocean, which waſhes the village of Scheveling, is concealed from view by ſand-hills, until you approach it ſo near as thirty or forty yards: it

* "De Iſide et Oſiride."

then

then bursts upon your sight with inconceivable grandeur; and though you are acquainted with its proximity, its sudden appearance produces an indescribable effect. The beach here is extremely fine, and forms a beautiful semicircle of about six miles extent. On this beach was tried the famous flying chariot of Stevinus *, which my uncle Toby has introduced to the acquaintance of most readers; and I doubt whether the engineer could have found in Europe another plain better suited to his purpose. But, such is the unaccountable prejudice of the Dutch, this beach, which, were it in any part of England, would create an extensive town in its neighbourhood, and be yearly the resort of the gay, the luxurious, the debilitated, and infirm, is neglected and avoided by all persons here. We met on the road to Scheveling three or four carriages with company, and expected to find as many on the sand; but neither seeing equipages, nor any marks of wheels on the beach where we wandered, which was as firm and solid as a garden walk, I inquired the cause, and learnt that the Dutch have a strong antipathy to the air of the sea. They equally dislike the use of salt water for a bath, and consequently there are no machines for that delightful and invigorating exercise. This aversion to the sea air and water is not merely a vulgar prejudice, but obtains the support of their leading physicians; and on this account, though most delightful houses of pleasure might be built on the coast, commanding an exquisite marine prospect, not a villa or even a hovel is to be seen, three or four houses at Scheveling excepted, which fronts the ocean. The ruddy countenances of the Dutch fishermen, and their athletic limbs, might seem to afford an irrefistible refutation of this idle prejudice; but persons who have a violent attachment to old opinions, generally overlook facts, and dwell upon theories." *P.* 116.

TRECKSCHUYTS—SMOKING.

"A TRECKSCHUYT is a covered barge, divided into two apartments; the after one, called the roof, which is superior in point of accommodations, contains from eight to a dozen persons, and the other from forty to fifty, according to the size of the boat. This vessel is drawn by a single horse, and moves so precisely at the rate of four miles an hour, that people in Holland universally compute the distance from place to place by the time which the passage occupies, not by miles as in England. The price for a seat in the roof, or cabin, is about threepence an hour; and, if it is not crowded with passengers, scarcely any mode of travelling can be more agreeable, unless expedition is required. In this apartment there are generally four windows, a table in the middle, with seats on each side of it covered with handsome cushions; and, according to the fancy of the skipper, or master of the boat, this little cabin is otherwise ornamented with pictures or looking-glasses. The motion of a treckschuyt is so steady, that a person may read or write at his ease; or from the windows he can enjoy a pleasant prospect of the country, of numerous villages and seats which skirt the canals, or of vessels for the purposes of pleasure or business, which are constantly passing and repassing. Treckschuyts are the stage-coaches of Holland: they depart every hour, in various directions, from most of the considerable towns of the republic; and arriving at the appointed time at the place of their destination, passengers who wish to proceed further find boats ready to set out immediately. By means of these useful vessels, an easy intercourse exists between the most distant parts of the republic, and the cheapness of the conveyance allows its benefits to be felt by the poorest people. To a Dutchman, a treckschuyt is the most agreeable conveyance imaginable. He smokes in it or sleeps in it, as his inclination leads him; and is neither shook by the agitation of the vessel, nor disturbed by the velocity of its motion. He knows to the eighth part of a penny the sum which his journey will cost him, and he can calculate with equal accuracy the moment when he shall arrive at the end of it. If his journey is long, he either carries with him a little store of provisions, or purchases a frugal dinner at the place where the boat usually stops for a few

* "I could obtain no account of this famous machine, and some persons doubted whether it ever existed but in the fertile imagination of the engineer."

minutes at the hour of that meal. He does not then go on ſhore to eat his dinner, but a ſteak is expeditiouſly brought to him, with ſuch other refreſhments as the houſe affords, or he chooſes to have; and when that matter is arranged, which never occupies more than five minutes, the treckſchuyt immediately proceeds. Some of theſe advantages may be enjoyed in common by an Engliſhman, but he is occaſionally expoſed to diſagreeable circumſtances in theſe veſſels, which detract much from their advantages.

"We left the Hague at three in the afternoon for Delft, having previouſly, which is a neceſſary precaution, taken places in the roof of the treckſchuyt. Two ladies and a gentleman were our fellow-paſſengers to that place, where we quitted the boat to walk through the town to a canal from whence a treckſchuyt was ready to ſet off for Rotterdam.

"The cabin of this boat, to our extreme mortification, was ſo crowded, that we could not obtain ſeats in it, and therefore we were obliged to take our places with the common paſſengers. It was now dark, and one miſerable candle only illuminated a long apartment, which contained five-and-twenty or thirty people. On our departure, all the windows of this place were ſhut, to exclude the air, except that near which we ſat, which was permitted to remain open, though not without violent oppoſition, out of courteſy to us ſtrangers, who particularly requeſted it ſhould. The heat ariſing from the chauffepies, or foot-ſtoves, of the women, the tobacco-pipes of the men, and the air vitiated by the reſpiration of ſo many human beings, was intolerable.

"The cuſtom of ſmoking is ſo prevalent in Holland, that a genuine Dutch boor, inſtead of deſcribing the diſtances of places by miles or hours, ſays they are ſo many pipes aſunder. Thus a man may reach Delft from Rotterdam in four pipes; but if he goes on to the Hague, the journey will coſt him ſeven. Of our fellow-paſſengers, fifteen at leaſt were reſolute ſmokers. Shall I deſcribe the effects produced on us by the fuliginous vapours of ſo many pipes, or by the ſaliva they cauſed, which almoſt covered the floor of the cabin? No! no! It is ſufficient to ſay we arrived at Rotterdam, with aching heads and diſeaſed ſtomachs. A treckſchuyt is nevertheleſs an excellent conveyance." *P.* 141.

THE RASP-HOUSE.

"THE Raſp-houſe and Spin-houſe, places of confinement for the reformation and correction of male and female offenders, are open to every one's inſpection, on the payment of an inconſiderable fee for admiſſion *, which goes to the emolument of the keeper of the priſon. In the Raſp-houſe, the employment of the priſoners is to ſaw or raſp logwood and other woods for the dyers; and the quantity of labour daily required of them amounts to fifty pounds of raſpings, which, if the men are ſtrong and diligent, they complete early in the afternoon. The Raſp-houſe is a quadrangular building, three ſtories high, with a court-yard in the middle, which I found extremely dirty, and much incommoded with piles of wood. It contains only men priſoners, and the number of perſons in confinement did not exceed ſeventy. The moſt atrocious criminals are confined on the ground-floor, two in a cell, with an open window guarded with iron bars, where they ſleep and work; and notwithſtanding the labour they had to perform, they were in general heavily fettered. All the men worked without their ſhirts, and I obſerved that ſome of their backs were marked with ſtripes, which had been inflicted with no ſparing hand. When I ſay that their labours are concluded early in the afternoon, I do not mean thence to inſinuate that their work is light: the contrary is the caſe. But the priſoners work hard in the early part of the day, in order to procure themſelves in the afternoon an intermiſſion from toil. Formerly, thoſe who would not work were confined in an apartment into which water was cauſed to flow in ſuch quantities, that inceſſant pumping was neceſſary to preſerve the perſons ſo ſhut up from drowning; and they thereby became reconciled to the leſs perilous and diſagreeable labour of raſping wood. But this barbarous mode of obliging criminals to work has been diſcontinued, ſince an unhappy

* "Two ſtivers, or about twopence."

wretch,

wretch, driven to desperation by his situation, permitted the water to overflow him, and was drowned. Corporal punishment, solitary confinement, and abridgment of food, are the methods which are now used to subdue the refractory; and I fear they are exercised with a rigour which never fails speedily to produce the intended effect.

"The prisoners in general appeared emaciated through confinement, unwholesome air, scanty diet, harsh treatment, and severe labour. Their cells were extremely dirty, and their bedding, seamen's hammocks, in a miserable condition.

"The length of their confinement varies according to the complexion of their crimes, from one month to five years; or in cases of peculiar atrocity, and hardened offenders, the period of imprisonment is extended to seven, fourteen, or more years; and sometimes, though it rarely happens, a criminal is sentenced to confinement here for life." *P.* 242.

CUSTOM OBSERVED WITH REGARD TO LYING-IN WOMEN.

"I MUST not omit to mention a practice which I believe is peculiar to Holland. When a woman is brought to bed, a bulletin is daily fixed to her house for a fortnight, or longer if she continues so ill as to excite the solicitude of her friends, which contains a statement of the health of the mother and the child. This bulletin is fastened to a board ornamented with lace, according to the circumstances of the person lying-in, and serves to answer the inquiries of her friends, and to prevent any unnecessary noise being made near the door of the indisposed person. We saw at Leyden the most of these boards ornamented with lace, and there learnt their meaning. When a person of consequence is dangerously ill, a bulletin of health is generally affixed to their house, to satisfy the numerous inquiries that are, or are supposed to be made after them; but, unless it is a childbed case, the board, to which the bulletin is pasted, is unornamented with lace." *P.* 272.

THE VILLAGE OF BROEK

"IS at the easy distance of six miles from Amsterdam, and inhabited chiefly by merchants of overgrown wealth, who, when the hours of business are over, retire from the tumult and confusion of the city, to enjoy the tranquillity of a secluded village. Broek contains about an hundred houses, each of which is decorated and painted with the nicest care. To every house, as is the case throughout North Holland, there are two doors; one of which is never opened but when a corpse or a christening is carried from the house, and the other serves the ordinary purposes of the family. I could not learn the nature of the superstition from whence this custom is supposed to have originated; and I believe it is peculiar to North Holland. To a stranger, there is something solemn in the custom; and we could not help contemplating these doors, opened only for sepulchral rites, or to introduce a new-born infant into the Christian community, with a sort of religious awe and respect.

"Over some of these doors were carvings, descriptive of the lives of some of the former possessors of the houses. One of these attracted a considerable portion of our notice. It was divided into four compartments. The first described the embarkation of a young man on shipboard, and his relatives on the quay, weeping on account of his departure. The second represented his arrival in a foreign part, where a number of Indians were waiting to receive him. The third described him as a planter, surrounded by his slaves, and the productions of the tropics. The last related the story of his return to his country, advanced in life, and blessed with wealth. The date affixed to it was 1661. Another of these carvings described the history of a shopkeeper's life; and a third, that of a man who had acquired his riches by the whale-fishery.

"The houses of Broek are painted with different colours, but chiefly with green and white, and some of them in addition are gilded. They are small, few of them containing more than eight rooms, and none of them above two stories high. Before most of the houses is a small garden, dressed out in a fantastic style with shells, pieces of stained glass, bits of broken china, and the like; and the shrubs and trees are tortured into all manner of shapes. In one garden, a tree was cut into the shape of a table, with bottles and glasses

glasses on it; another tree was lopped and bent to resemble a ship; and a bed of box-wood described the chase of a hare. This ridiculous taste of horticulture began to prevail in Holland about the time when the Dutch, having shaken off the yoke of the Spaniards, applied themselves almost wholly to commerce, consequently neglected all elegant and agreeable pursuits; and it continues to prevail at Broek in its original style, two centuries old, unaltered and unimproved.

"In the streets of Broek, cleanliness seems to have obtained its *ne plus ultra*. They are closely paved with small bricks, the interstices of which are frequently scraped, and not a speck of dirt or blade of grass is any where to be perceived. No animal is permitted with unhallowed steps to profane the streets of Broek. The dogs and cats of the place are rigorously confined in the houses of their respective owners, and never permitted to breathe abroad the delicious air of freedom. Even the birds of the air are chased away from this abode of cleanliness, lest, like the obscene harpies which Virgil tells us of, they should defile with their excrements the streets or the houses.

"The virtue of cleanliness is carried in Broek to a painful extreme. I never saw a more joyless, uncomfortable, and melancholy place. The houses and gardens were fit only to amuse the infancy or the dotage of life, to gratify the vanities of childhood, or to give employment to the caprices of old age.

"The inhabitants of Broek, even children, partake of the melancholy of the place. We saw a group of boys, of an age when gaiety and playfulness are qualities almost inherent in youth, soberly seated by the side of one of the canals, with countenances as contemplative and sedate as could have been expected in old men; and we passed them without exciting so much of their curiosity, as to make them turn their heads to see which way we went. If any women were at the windows, they hastily withdrew as we approached; and if the door of a house was open, it was shut with inhospitable rudeness. Want of curiosity is, I believe, a quality characteristic of the Dutch nation, and it certainly reigns with sovereign dulness in the village of Broek." *P.* 359.

XXXII. *Pennant's Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.* (Concluded from p. 145.)

SELSEY ISLE

"IS famous in ecclesiastical history: Wilfred archbishop of York, in 666, stomaching an affront offered to him by King Egfrid, retired to this place, and was highly favoured by Edelwalch the lord of the isle, who bestowed it on the exiled prelate; here he converted numbers to Christianity. He found them, at his arrival, perishing with famine: notwithstanding the neighbouring sea swarmed with fish, yet his converts were so ignorant, that they knew not even the art of catching them; but by his instructions they soon acquired plenty of corporal as well as spiritual food. To this day Selsey is famous for its excellent cockles, as it is also for its prawns, which are sent by land-carriage to add to the luxuries of the London markets." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 104.

BOSEHAM—ANECDOTE OF EARL GODWIN.

"THE noted Earl Godwin obtained the place from Stigand archbishop of Canterbury (who, in Godwin's time, made it his residence), by a singular piece of deceit. He waited on the archbishop with a large train of nobility, and accosted him, with great seeming civility, in these words, *Da mihi Boseham;* by which the prelate understood the *Basium* or *Osculum Pacis*. This he readily granted, and Godwin and his people fell at his feet, and made numbers of acknowledgments for so liberal a gift, declaring that he said *Boseam*. And thus, by a jingle of words, Stigand lost this valuable possession, which the Earl instantly seized for his own use." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 116.

THE ENGLISH NAVY IN THE 16TH CENTURY.

"TILL the reign of Henry VII. the naval force of England was either hired from the merchant, foreign or native, or supplied by the cinque and other ports of the kingdom; but the navy was under no sort of regulation: the bargain

bargain was made with the firſt, or the demand made from the laſt, according to their different aſſeſſments. Some of the veſſels were of vaſt ſize; ſuch was the Chriſtopher *, one of thoſe engaged in the celebrated victory off Sluys, gained over the French in 1340; but we know nothing concerning either the building or the ſhipwrights. The ſails of the royal ſhips were moſt ſplendid; thoſe of the veſſel which carried Richard II. were of white ſilk, richly embroidered with a golden ſun. In this ſplendid reign there was an emulation between France and England, which ſhould excel in this ſpecies of folly.—'Every man,' ſays old Grafton, p. 364, 'helped to make proviſion for 'other, and to garniſhe and bewtifie 'their ſhippes, and to paynt them with 'their armes, and to advaunce and 'make them a glorious ſhewe to the 'whole worlde. Painters, at that 'time, were well ſet on worke, and the 'time was to them very profitable; 'for they had whatſoever they deſyred, 'and yet there could not enow of them 'be gotten for money. They made 'banners, penons, ſtandards of ſilk, ſo 'ſumptuous and comely that it was a 'maruelle to beholde.

"'Alſo they peynted the maſtes of 'their ſhippes from the one ende to 'the other, glittering with golde, and 'deuiſes and armes that was maruel-'ous ryche; and eſpecially (ſayth 'Froiſſart), as it was tolde me, the 'Lorde Guy of Tremoy II. ſo deck-'ed, garniſhed and bewtified his ſhip 'with peynting and colours that it coſt 'him two thouſande frankes of French 'money, that is more than ccxxij 'pound of the current money of Eng-'lande. And in lyke manner did every 'lorde of Fraunce ſet foorth his deuiſe 'and ſhew.'

"It is from ſuch imagery that Mr. Gray formed his beautiful deſcription of the reign of that unhappy monarch, proſperous in the beginning, and moſt dreadful in its concluſion:

'Fair laughs the morn, and ſoft the zephyr blows,
'While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
'In gallant trim the gilded veſſel goes,
'Youth on the prow, and pleaſure at the helm;
'Regardleſs of the ſweeping whirlwind's ſway,
'That, huſh'd in grim repoſe, expects his evening prey.'

"Henry VII. was the firſt of our monarchs who may be ſuppoſed to have formed a royal dock. He it was who improved the fortifications of Portſmouth, after they had been begun by Edward IV. and continued by Richard III. This makes it probable that he here built the famous ſhip the Great Harry, which, ſays Stow, coſt 14,000*l.* the ſame ſum which he had expended on his beautiful chapel in Weſtminſter Abbey. The ſhip was built about the year 1503, and was burnt by accident at Woolwich in Auguſt 1553.

"His ſon, Henry VIII. may be called the founder of the Engliſh navy: he began with building the great ſhips the Regent and the Sovereign. The firſt was loſt in an engagement off Breſt, in 1512: that gallant gentleman, Sir Thomas Knevet, grappled with the Cordelier, in which the French admiral had hoiſted his flag; both took fire, and blew up with their commanders and ſixteen hundred brave ſeamen: both fleets retired inſtantly, terrified by the dreadful ſcene, without offering to continue the engagement. Henry, to repair the loſs, built the Great Henry Grace de Dieu, of far greater bulk than the Regent. This ſhip is twice exhibited to us in painting. The firſt is in a great picture I had an opportunity of ſeeing in one of the lower apartments in Windſor Caſtle. It repreſents the King ſetting ſail from Dover for Calais, for the celebrated interview betwixt him and Francis I. between Guines and Ardres, in 1520, called *Le Champ de Drap d'Or*. Henry had caught the vain magnificence of Richard II.: the ſails and pendants of his ſhip were of cloth of gold, damaſked; all his ſuite of ſhips and men were equally ſplendid, for the chief nobility of the realm attended. I muſt refer the reader to the minute deſcription given by that accurate antiquarian, John Topham, Eſq. †. I ſhall only add, that the land ſcenery is alſo repreſented, of Dover and the harbour; its forts, Arch-cliff, and the Black Bulwark; and, finally, the diſtant view of

* "Froiſſart, I. p. xxx. tranſl."

† "Archæologia, vi. 179. This picture was engraven at the expenſe of the Society of Antiquaries."

France,

France, and the city of Calais. The second * is one of the celebrated pictures at Cowdray. [While I write, I am shocked with the news, that the house itself, and the whole of that invaluable collection, is now no more, having, on September 24, 1793, been consumed by fire.] In the first picture, as Mr. Walpole observes, his ships were as sumptuous as Cleopatra's galley on the Cydnus. In this they were, as the time required, fitted with all the necessaries of war. His great friends, Francis and Henry, had forgot their warm embraces on Le Champ de Drap d'Or. They quarrelled, and went to war: Francis sent a vast fleet under D'Annabaut, admiral of France, who came off Bembridge-point in the Isle of Wight, and from thence stretched along the shore to St. Helen's, on July 18, 1544. The English fleet, under Viscount Lisle in the Great Harry, anchored off Spithead, to cover the entrance into Portsmouth; not only to defend it, but, if possible, to engage the French to embarrass themselves by following him into the narrow paths amidst the sand-banks. The French gallies often came to insult our great ships to provoke them to come out, but to no purpose. A cannonade was continued on both sides during two days; and the French pretend that they sunk the Mary Rose, a ship second in size to the Henry Grace de Dieu: certain it is that she was sunk, and her commander Sir George Carew and near six hundred men were drowned. But this accident was owing to some awkward manœuvre. She was overladen with guns, some were unbrecched, and her portholes left open; so, by an unfortunate heeling, she filled with water, and went to the bottom. The French, finding they could make no impression on our ships, after plundering the Isle of Wight, retired to their own coasts. Henry, on the first noise of the invasion, came in person, and appears in the piece on horseback, and behind him his great favourite and lieutenant the Duke of Suffolk, and Sir Anthony Brown master of the horse. They are riding out of Portsmouth, and entering Southsea Castle (a fortress of Henry's raising), in their way to the camp, which lay beyond.

" The great ships of war had four masts: they had port-holes for the cannon, which is said to have been at this time a novelty; for, before, the few they had lay upon the deck, on the prow, or on the poop." *P.* 137.

CARISBROOK—ATTORNIES.

" IT is said that the inhabitants used to boast that they had not among them monks, lawyers, wolves, nor foxes. The two last may be true, the two first not; for, besides the great abbey of Quarr or Quarraria, west of Ride, they had not fewer than six priories or other monastic houses: but in respect to lawyers, it was (temporarily) most exact; for, during the captainship of Sir George Carey, i. e. from 1588 to 1603, 'no sooner did an attorney appear in 'the isle, but he was, by his com-'mand, with a pound of candles hang-'ing at his breech lighted, with bells 'about his legs, hunted owte of the 'island.' *Worsley*, p. 107." *P.* 162.

CARISBROOK CASTLE—PRINCESS ELIZABETH.

" AFTER the death of Charles I. it was used as a prison by the usurper Cromwell, and continued as a place of confinement by Charles II. I ought to mention, that the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Elizabeth, son and daughter of Charles I. after the murder of their father, were imprisoned here. They were first committed to the charge of the Countess of Leicester, and lived with her at Penshurst, and the liberal sum of three thousand pounds a year was allowed for their maintenance. This totally falsifies the report that the republicans intended to bind Lady Elizabeth apprentice to a button-maker. They were soon after removed to this castle, where Mr. Mildmay was chaplain. The Duke of Gloucester was attended there by his tutor Mr. Lovel, and seems to have been treated with humanity. The Duke was set at liberty by the advice of Cromwell: five hundred pounds was paid out of the treasury to defray the expense of transporting himself out of England. Elizabeth died in confinement, September 8, 1650, and was

* " Engraven by the Society of Antiquaries, as is the famous interview just alluded to."

interred in Newport church on the 24th, aged 15. In the regiſter is this memorial: 'Burials, September 1650, 'Elizabeth, daughter of King Charles '—24.' Lord Clarendon ſays, that, according to the charity of the time towards Cromwell, it was ſaid ſhe was poiſoned; but the noble hiſtorian candidly gives no credit to the report. It is moſt probable, that, according to Sandford, ſhe died of a broken heart.

"On examining the ground to fix on a proper ſpot whereon to build a vault for the interment of a brother of the Earl of Delaware, the coffin and urn containing her remains were found, October 24, 1793, in a very perfect ſtate. On the lid of the coffin is inſcribed: 'Elizabeth, ſecond daughter 'of the late King Charles, deceaſed 'Sept. 8, 1650'." *P.* 165.

XXXIII. *Barrow's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.* (Continued from p. 141.)

CRUELTIES EXERCISED UPON THE HOTTENTOTS.

"TWENTY years ago, if we may credit the travellers of that day, the country beyond Camtoos river, which was then the eaſtern limit of the colony, abounded with kraals or villages of Hottentots, out of which the inhabitants came to meet them by hundreds in a group. Some of theſe villages might ſtill have been expected to remain in this remote and not very populous part of the colony. Not one, however, was to be found. There is not in the whole extenſive diſtrict of Graaff Reynet a ſingle horde of independent Hottentots; and perhaps not a ſcore of individuals who are not actually in the ſervice of the Dutch. Theſe weak people, the moſt helpleſs, and in their preſent condition perhaps the moſt wretched, of the human race, duped out of their poſſeſſions, their country, and finally out of their liberty, have entailed upon their miſerable offſpring a ſtate of exiſtence to which that of ſlavery might bear the compariſon of happineſs. It is a condition, however, not likely to continue to a very remote poſterity. The name of Hottentot will be forgotten, or remembered only as that of a deceaſed perſon of little note. Their numbers of late years have rapidly declined. It has generally been obſerved, that wherever Europeans have colonized, the leſs civilized natives have always dwindled away, and at length totally diſappeared. Various cauſes have contributed to the depopulation of the Hottentots. The impolitic cuſtom of hording together in families, and of not marrying out of their own kraals, has no doubt tended to enervate this race of men, and reduced them to their preſent degenerated condition, which is that of a languid, liſtleſs, phlegmatic people, in whom the prolific powers of nature ſeem to be almoſt exhauſted. To this may be added their extreme poverty, ſcantineſs of food, and continual dejection of mind, ariſing from the cruel treatment they receive from an inhuman and unfeeling peaſantry, who having diſcovered themſelves to be removed to too great a diſtance from the ſeat of their former government to be awed by its authority, have exerciſed, in the moſt wanton and barbarous manner, an abſolute power over theſe poor wretches, reduced to the neceſſity of depending upon them for a morſel of bread. There is ſcarcely an inſtance of cruelty ſaid to have been committed againſt the ſlaves in the Weſt India iſlands, that could not find a parallel from the Dutch farmers of the remote parts of the colony towards the Hottentots in their ſervice. Beating and cutting them with thongs of the hide of the ſea-cow or rhinoceros, is a gentle puniſhment, though theſe ſort of whips, which they call *ſhambos*, are moſt horrid inſtruments, tough, pliant, and heavy almoſt as lead. Firing ſmall ſhot into the legs and thighs of a Hottentot, is a puniſhment not unknown to ſome of the monſters who inhabit the neighbourhood of Camtoos river. Inſtant death is not unfrequently the conſequence of puniſhing theſe poor wretches in a moment of rage. This is of little conſequence to the farmer; for though they are to all intents and purpoſes his ſlaves, yet they are not transferable property. It is this circumſtance which, in his mind, makes their lives leſs valuable, and their treatment more inhuman.

"In offences of too ſmall moment to ſtir up the phlegm of a Dutch peaſant, the coolneſs and tranquillity diſplayed at the puniſhment of his ſlave

or Hottentot is highly ridiculous, and at the ſame time indicative of a ſavage diſpoſition to unfeeling cruelty lurking in his heart. He flogs them, not by any given number of laſhes, but by time; and as they have no clocks nor ſubſtitutes for them capable of marking the ſmaller diviſions of time, he has invented an excuſe for the indulgence of one of his moſt favourite ſenſualities, by flogging them till he has ſmoked as many pipes of tobacco as he may judge the magnitude of the crime to deſerve. The government of Malacca, according to the manuſcript journal of an intelligent officer in the expedition againſt that ſettlement, has adopted the ſame cuſtom of *flogging by pipes;* and the fiſcal or chief magiſtrate, or ſome of his deputies, are the ſmokers on ſuch occaſions.

"By a reſolution of the old government, as unjuſt as it was inhuman, a peaſant was allowed to claim as his property, till the age of five-and-twenty, all the children of the Hottentots in his ſervice to whom he had given in their infancy a morſel of meat. At the expiration of this period, the odds are ten to one that the ſlave is not emancipated. A Hottentot knows nothing of his age; 'he takes no note of 'time.' And though the ſpirit that dictated this humane law expanded its beneficence in favour of the Hottentot, by directing the farmer to regiſter the birth of ſuch children as he may intend to make his ſlaves, yet it ſeldom happens, removed as many of them are to the diſtance of ten or twelve days' journey from the Droſdy, that the Hottentot has an opportunity of inquiring when his ſervitude will expire; and indeed it is a chance if he thinks upon or even knows the exiſtence of ſuch a reſource. Should he be fortunate enough to eſcape at the end of the period, the beſt part of his life has been ſpent in a profitleſs ſervitude, and he is turned adrift in the decline of life (for a Hottentot begins to grow old at thirty), without any earthly thing he can call his own, except the ſheep's ſkin upon his back.

"The condition of thoſe who engage themſelves from year to year is little better than that of the others. If they have already families, they erect for them little ſtraw huts near the farm-houſe. Their children are encouraged to run about the houſe of the peaſant, where they receive their morſel of food. This is deemed ſufficient to eſtabliſh their claim to the young Hottentots; and ſhould the parents, at the end of the term for which they engaged, expreſs a deſire to quit the ſervice, the farmer will ſuffer them to go, perhaps turn them away, and detain their children.

"Thoſe who are unmarried and free are ſomewhat better in their ſituation than the others, though not much. The pitiful wages they agree for are ſtopped upon every frivolous occaſion. If an ox or a ſheep be miſſing, the Hottentot muſt replace them; nor would he be ſuffered to quit his ſervice till he has earned the value of them. An ox, or a couple of cows, or a dozen ſheep, worth forty or fifty ſhillings, are the uſual wages of a whole year; and it frequently happens that a bill for tobacco or brandy is brought againſt them to the full amount." *P.* 143.

CHARACTER OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

"LOW as they are ſunk in the ſcale of humanity, their character ſeems to have been very much traduced and miſrepreſented. It is true there is nothing prepoſſeſſing in the appearance of a Hottentot, but infinitely leſs ſo in the many ridiculous and falſe relations by which the public have been abuſed. They are a mild, quiet, and timid people; perfectly harmleſs, honeſt, faithful; and, though extremely phlegmatic, they are kind and affectionate to each other, and not incapable of ſtrong attachments. A Hottentot would ſhare his laſt morſel with his companions. They have little of that kind of art or cunning that ſavages generally poſſeſs. If accuſed of crimes of which they have been guilty, they generally divulge the truth. They ſeldom quarrel among themſelves, or make uſe of provoking language. Though naturally of a fearful and cowardly diſpoſition, they will run into the face of danger if led on by their ſuperiors; and they ſuffer pain with great patience. They are by no means deficient in talent, but they poſſeſs little exertion to call it into action: the want of this was the principal cauſe of their ruin. The indolence of a Hottentot is a real diſeaſe, whoſe only remedy ſeems to be that of terror. Hunger is inſufficient to effect the cure. Rather than to

to have the trouble of procuring food by the chaſe, or of digging the ground for roots, they will willingly faſt the whole day, provided they may be allowed to ſleep. Inſtances frequently occurred in the courſe of our journies, when our Hottentots have paſſed the day without a morſel of food, in preference of having the trouble to walk half a mile for a ſheep. Yet, though they are ſo exceedingly patient of hunger, they are at the ſame time the greateſt gluttons upon the face of the earth. Ten of our Hottentots ate a middling-ſized ox, all but the two hind legs, in three days; but they had very little ſleep during the time, and had faſted the two preceding days. With them the word is to eat or to ſleep. When they cannot indulge in the gratification of the one, they generally find immediate relief in flying to the other.

"Their manner of eating marks the voracity of their appetite. Having cut from the animal a large ſteak, they enter one edge with the knife, and paſſing it round in a ſpiral manner till they come to the middle, they produce a ſtring of meat two or three yards in length. The whole animal is preſently cut into ſuch ſtrings; and while ſome are employed in this buſineſs, and in ſuſpending them on the branches of the ſhrubbery, others are broiling the ſtrings coiled round and laid upon the aſhes. When the meat is juſt warmed through, they graſp it in both hands, and applying one end of the ſtring to the mouth, ſoon get through a yard of fleſh. The aſhes of the green wood that adhere to the meat ſerve as a ſubſtitute for ſalt. As ſoon as a ſtring of meat has paſſed through their hands, they are cleaned by rubbing over different parts of their body. Greaſe thus applied from time to time, and accumulating perhaps for a whole year, ſometimes melting by the ſide of a large fire, and catching up duſt and dirt, covers at length the ſurface of the body with a thick black coating that entirely conceals the real natural colour of the ſkin. This is diſcoverable only on the face and hands, which they keep ſomewhat cleaner than the other parts of the body by rubbing them with the dung of cattle. This takes up the greaſe, upon which water would have no effect." *P.* 151.

THE CUSTOM OF GREASING THE BODY, &c.

"THE cuſtom of greaſing the body and wrapping it in ſkins, has been the conſtant theme of abuſe againſt this race of people by thoſe who have written on the ſubject. There are always two ways of repreſenting things; and, unfortunately for the poor Hottentot, his character has been painted in the worſt light. To cover the body with ſome unctuous matter in a hot climate, where water was extremely ſcarce, was a very natural reſource to prevent the ſkin from being ſhrivelled and parched by the ſcorching rays of the ſun, and has been adopted by moſt nations ſituated in or near the torrid zone. The oil that ran ſo profuſely down 'Aaron's 'beard even to the ſkirts of his gar-'ment,' was in all probability animal fat; for during the forty years that he and Moſes occupied the children of Iſrael in the deſert with a promiſed land, it is not very likely they had a ſupply of vegetable oil; and though ſome late celebrated hiſtorical painters have clothed theſe leaders of the children of Iſrael in high-coloured garments, trimmed with fringe and lace, it may be doubted if they had any other clothing than ſuch as the ſkins of the ſheep, and calves, and goats, ſupplied them with. If the practice of ſmearing the body with fat were adopted in South America, there would not probably be ſuch numbers of objects in the ſtreets of Rio de Janeiro labouring under that moſt diſguſting and dreadful diſorder the elephantiaſis. The Hottentots know nothing of ſuch a complaint; nor did I perceive any kind of cutaneous diſeaſe was prevalent among them." *P.* 156.

LANGUAGE OF THE HOTTENTOTS.

"EXCEPT in the preparation of poiſons, making bows and arrows, muſical inſtruments, coarſe earthen-ware, and ſewing together the ſkins of ſheep for their winter garments with ſinews or the inteſtines of animals, the Hottentots may be ſaid to be entirely ignorant of arts and manufactures. The great point in which their invention appears to have been exerciſed is in the conſtruction of their language. Of all the methods that have been adopted in language by different nations for the

purpoſe of expreſſing objects, and conveying ideas, in a clear and unequivocal manner, that which has been hit upon by the Hottentots is certainly the moſt extraordinary. Almoſt all their monoſyllables, and the leading ſyllable of compound words, are thrown out of the mouth with a ſudden retraction of the tongue from the teeth or the palate, againſt one of which it had been preſſed, according to the ſignification of the word about to be uttered; for the ſame ſound, with the dental, will have a very different meaning with the palatial retraction of the tongue. The noiſe made by the dental is exactly that which is ſometimes uſed to expreſs impatience, and the palatial is much more full and ſonorous, and not unlike the clacking of a hen that has young chickens. This ſound is never made to precede or to follow a ſyllable, but is thrown out at the ſame time, and incorporated with it. All languages in their infancy conſiſted probably of ſimple or monoſyllabic ſounds; but as theſe could convey only a very limited number of ideas, recourſe was had to inflexion of voice, and compoſition of the ſimple ſounds, to make the vocabulary more copious. The diviſion of ſuch ſimple ſounds into their elements, and by the various combinations of theſe elements to form an almoſt unlimited number of new ſounds, was one of the moſt wonderful inventions in the hiſtory of man, and much beyond the genius of a Hottentot. He has done, however, all that he found to be neceſſary by a very few compound words, and by the clacking with the tongue. In the firſt formation of his language, nature ſeems to have been his guide. The croaking of a frog is readily recogniſed in *kraae* or *kraaie*; the lowing of an ox in *'mnoo*; the mewling of a cat in *meau*; the neighing of a horſe in *habæ*; the breaking of the ſea upon the ſhore in *hurroo*; all of which are correſpondent words in the language of this people. Many inſtances, beſides theſe, ſufficiently prove that the vocables were adopted in imitation of the ſounds proceeding from the different objects they were meant to expreſs. In the origin they might probably be much cloſer imitations. The enunciation of ſounds is liable to undergo many alterations in paſſing from one generation to another, even among nations that have the means of catching the nice inflexions of voice, and of handing them down, in a viſible form, to poſterity.

"The genius of a language is generally diſcoverable in the application of new words to new ideas. The Hottentots who had never ſeen nor heard the report of a gun before their unfortunate connexion with Europeans, had a new word to invent in order to expreſs it. They called it *kaboo*, and pronounced the word in ſo emphatic a manner that it was ſcarcely poſſible to miſtake their meaning. The *ka* is thrown out with a ſtrong palatial ſtroke of the tongue, in imitation of the ſound given by the ſtroke of the flint againſt the cover of the pan; and with outſtretched lips, a full mouth, and prolonged ſound, the *boo* ſends forth the report. This language at firſt appears to be of ſuch a nature as to make it impoſſible for an European ever to acquire; the difficulty, however, which is chiefly occaſioned by the action of the tongue, is ſoon got over. Moſt of the Dutch peaſantry in the diſtant diſtricts ſpeak it; and many of them are ſo very much accuſtomed to the uſe of it, that they introduce into their own language a motion of the organ of ſpeech ſufficiently diſtinct to ſhow from whence they procured it." *P.* 160.

(To be continued.)

XXXIV. *Coxe's Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire.* (Continued from p. 177.)

TREDEGAR HOUSE—MORGAN FAMILY.

"TREDEGAR houſe has been long the reſidence of the Morgan family. Part of the original edifice, which is mentioned by Leland, as 'a 'fair place of ſtone,' ſtill remains, and is converted into offices. The principal part of the manſion is more modern, and was conſtructed in the reign of Charles II.; it is of red brick, and being without projections or ornaments, has a maſſive appearance, and is more remarkable for ſize than elegance. The apartments are large, well proportioned, and convenient; ſeveral are left in their original ſtate. One of the moſt remarkable is the oak room, ſo called becauſe it is wainſcotted and floored with oak; the wainſcot is richly

richly carved in the ſtyle of the laſt century, and the floor is formed from the planks of a ſingle tree; whoſe enormous height and ſize may be collected from the dimenſions of the apartment, which is forty-two feet in length, and twenty-ſeven in breadth.

"Among a large collection of pictures, there is a fine portrait of Sergeant Maynard in his robes; a head of Judge Morgan, with an inſcription on the back: 'Judge Morgan, recorder 'of Brecknockſhire, and grandfather 'of Blanch, who married William Mor-'gan of Tredegar, Eſq. and by whom 'the Brecknockſhire eſtate deſcended 'into the Tredegar family.'

"Several family portraits are not unworthy of notice, as they aſſiſt in tracing the line of deſcent, and correcting the erroneous pedigrees which have been given of this illuſtrious family. Thomas Morgan of Machen, Eſq. painted on wood, with an inſcription; æt. 52, 1620; a half length: he is dreſſed in a black robe, with a ſword and belt; the beard is pointed, hair ſtraight, and a ruff round the neck, according to the faſhion of James I.

"Sir William Morgan; ætatis ſuæ 90, 1650. This portrait repreſents the figure of a venerable old man, holding in one hand a book, in the other a ſtick. Thomas Morgan, Eſq. æt. 74, 1664. He was the ſon of Sir William Morgan, and poſſeſſed Tredegar and Machen. The heads of Sir William Morgan, Knight of the Bath, of Thomas Morgan, his brother, of the late John Morgan, Eſq. by whoſe death the male line of the Morgan family became extinct; and of his ſiſter Jane, the late wife of Sir Charles Gould Morgan, who, in virtue of his marriage, became poſſeſſor of the manſion and eſtate.

"The family of Morgan being ſo conſpicuous in the hiſtory of Wales, the Welſh bards have exerted their utmoſt ingenuity to trace its origin and lineage. Fanciful genealogiſts have preſumed to derive it from the third ſon of Noah, and modeſtly affect to correct the miſtake of the Engliſh, in carrying the pedigree to Cam, his ſecond ſon. Some ſtop with Brutus, the conqueror of Britain; others with Beli, one of the Britiſh kings, and ſome are even content with Caradoc or Caractacus. It is however generally agreed, that Cadivor the Great, lord of Dyfed, who died in 1084, was their great anceſtor. He married Eleanor, daughter of the lord of Kilſant, at which place, called in Monmouthſhire the cradle of the Morgans, his ſon Bledri was ſettled. His grandſon, Ivor ap Bledri, was lord of St. Clare * in Caermarthenſhire. Lewellyn ap Ivor, the fifth deſcendant from Cadivor the Great, eſpouſed Angharad, daughter and heireſs of Sir Morgan Meredith, Knight, of Tredegar, from whom the manſion and eſtate were derived." *P.* 64.

WOODEN BRIDGE OVER THE USK—SINGULAR ESCAPE OF MRS. WILLIAMS.

"THE wooden bridge over the Uſk may be conſidered as ſimilar to that erected by the Romans; the frame is not unlike the carpentry of Cæſar's bridge over the Rhine, which he has deſcribed in his Commentaries, and of which Stukely has given a plan, in the ſecond volume of his Itinerarium Curioſum. The floor, ſupported by ten lofty piers, is level, and divided by poſts and rails into rooms or beds of boards, each twelve feet in length; the apparently looſe and disjointed ſtate of the planks, and the clattering noiſe which they make under the preſſure of a heavy weight, have not unfrequently occaſioned alarm to thoſe who are unuſed to them. Some travellers, from a ſuperficial view of the ſtructure, have aſſerted that the planks are placed looſe, to admit the tide through their interſtices when it riſes above the bridge, and which would, if they were fixed, force them from the frame and carry them away. But in fact the tide has never been known to riſe above the bridge, nor was the flooring conſtructed to obviate this inconvenience. Formerly the planks were faſtened at each extremity with iron nails; but the wood being liable to ſplit, and the nails frequently forced up, by the elaſtic agitation of the beams, under the preſſure of heavy carriages, the planks were ſecured from

* "Among the papers in the poſſeſſion of William Jones, Eſq. of Clytha, are ſeveral documents which prove that the family poſſeſſed the eſtate of St. Clare long after their eſtabliſhment at Tredegar."

riſing

riſing by horizontal rails, faſtened to the poſts, and prevented from ſlipping ſideways, by a peg at each end, within the rail.

"The height of the water, at extraordinary tides, exceeds thirty feet, but though it has never riſen above the floor, yet the united body of a high tide, and the floods to which the Uſk is ſubject, have been known to carry away parts of the bridge. An accident of this kind, which happened on the 29th of October 1772, occaſioned a ſingular event, to which I ſhould not have given credit, had it not been authenticated by the moſt reſpectable teſtimony.

"As Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Edward Williams, brazier, was returning from the village of Caerleon to the town, at eleven o'clock at night, with a candle and lantern, the violence of the current forced away four piers, and a conſiderable part of the bridge. On a fragment of this maſs, conſiſting of an entire room, with the beams, poſts, and flooring, ſhe was hurried down the river; but preſerved ſufficient preſence of mind to ſupport herſelf by the railing. On arriving near St. Julian's, the candle was extinguiſhed; ſhe immediately ſcreamed for help, and was heard by ſeveral perſons, who ſtarted out of their beds to aſſiſt her; but the violence of the ſtream had already hurried her beyond their reach. During this time ſhe felt little apprehenſion, as ſhe entertained hopes of being delivered by the boatmen of Newport; her expectations were increaſed by the numerous lights which ſhe diſcerned in the houſes, and ſhe accordingly redoubled her cries for aſſiſtance, though without effect.

"The fragment on which ſhe ſtood being broken to pieces againſt a pier of Newport bridge, ſhe fortunately beſtrode a beam, and after being detained for ſome minutes by the eddies at the bridge, was rapidly hurried along towards the ſea. In this perilous ſituation ſhe reſigned herſelf to her approaching fate, and addreſſing herſelf to heaven, exclaimed, 'Oh, Lord, I 'truſt in thee; thou alone canſt ſave 'me!'

"About a mile from Newport, ſhe diſcerned a glimmering light in a barge which was moored near the ſhore, and redoubling her cries, was heard by the maſter of the veſſel. After hailing her, and learning her ſituation, he cried out, 'Keep up your ſpirits, and you 'will ſoon be out of danger;' then leaping into the boat, with one of his men, rowed towards the place from whence the ſcreams proceeded; but ſome time elapſed before he overtook her, at a conſiderable diſtance from the anchorage of his barge. The night was ſo dark, that they could not diſcern each other, and the ſurf ſwelling violently, the maſter repeated his exhortations, charged her to be calm, and not attempt to quit her ſtation. Fortunately a ſudden diſperſion of the clouds enabled him to laſh the beam fore and aft to the boat. At this moment, however, her preſence of mind forſook her, and eagerly attempting to throw herſelf forward ſhe was checked by the oaths of the ſeamen, who were at length enabled to heave her into the boat; but could not diſengage themſelves from the beam, till they had almoſt reached the mouth of the Uſk. This being effected, not without great difficulty, they rowed to the ſhore, and embayed themſelves till the firſt dawn of the morning, when they conveyed her in the boat to Newport.

"Though Mrs. Williams was in an advanced ſtate of pregnancy, ſhe received ſo little injury from this perilous accident, that after a few hours repoſe ſhe returned to Caerleon.

"I have been thus minute in detailing the particulars of this providential eſcape, becauſe it has been related with ſo many improbable circumſtances, as to occaſion doubts of its reality. For the truth of this narrative, I can adduce the teſtimony of Mr. Jones of Clytha, Mr. Kemeys of Mayndee, and the Rev. Mr. Evans; all of whom ſoon afterwards converſed with Mrs. Williams. To Mr. Evans, in particular, ſhe uniformly repeated the ſame account, and confirmed it on her death-bed, with the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations.

"The diſintereſted conduct of the maſter and boatman ought not to be omitted: notwithſtanding the peril to which they were expoſed, and their active exertions, they repeatedly declined the liberal recompenſe offered by Mr. Williams." *P.* 100.

HENRY,

HENRY, FIRST MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.

"HENRY, fifth Earl, and firſt Marquis of Worceſter, was born in 1562, and ſummoned to the firſt parliament of King James, during the lifetime of his father. Though a man of ſuperior abilities, and great eſtate, he is only twice mentioned by Camden in his reign of James. Being a Roman Catholic, he was reprimanded by the King for ſending his daughter to a nunnery at Bruſſels, and is maliciouſly cenſured, as being of the Spaniſh faction, and popiſhly inclined. In the reign of Charles I. he highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his ſignal ſervices, and was one of the greateſt ſufferers in the royal cauſe; it was ſolely owing to his influence, and to the intrepidity with which he defended Raglan caſtle, that Monmouthſhire ſo long reſiſted the parliamentary arms.

"In 1642, the year in which he was created Marquis of Worceſter, he raiſed and ſupported an army of 1500 foot, and near 500 horſe, under the command of his ſon, Lord Herbert, afterwards well known by the title of Earl of Glamorgan; and when the ſkill and activity of the parliamentary generals had diſperſed this army, he maintained his poſition in Raglan caſtle, and retarded the annihilation of the King's authority in Monmouthſhire.

"In the midſt of the civil commotions, Charles I. made ſeveral viſits to Raglan caſtle, and was entertained with becoming magnificence. The Marquis not only declined all offers of remuneration, but alſo advanced large ſums; and when the King thanked him for the loans, replied; 'Sir, I had your 'word for the money, but I never 'thought I ſhould be ſo ſoon repayed; 'for now you have given me thanks, I 'have all I looked for.' At another time the King, apprehenſive leſt the ſtores of the garriſon ſhould be conſumed by his ſuite, empowered him to exact from the country ſuch proviſions as were neceſſary for his maintenance, and recruit; 'I humbly thank your 'Majeſty,' he ſaid, 'but my caſtle will 'not ſtand long if it leans upon the 'country; I had rather be brought to 'a morſel of bread, than any morſels 'of bread ſhould be brought me to en'tertain your Majeſty.'

"Several other converſations are detailed in a contemporary publication*, which prove the King's extreme condeſcenſion, and the frank garrulity of the venerable Marquis. One in particular ought not to be omitted, which marks the foreſight of the Marquis, proves the mildneſs of the King's diſpoſition, and his averſion to ſevere meaſures, amounting almoſt to weakneſs. Sir Trevor Williams, and four other principal gentlemen of Monmouthſhire, being arreſted for diſloyalty, and conducted to Abergavenny, the King was adviſed to order them to an immediate trial, which muſt have ended in their conviction; but Charles, moved by the tears and proteſtations of Sir Trevor Williams, ſuffered him to be releaſed, on bail, and committed the others only to a temporary confinement. 'The King told the Marqueſs 'what he had done, and that when he 'ſaw them ſpeak ſo honeſtly, he could 'not but give ſome credit to their 'words, ſo ſeconded by tears, and 'withal told the Marqueſs that he had 'onely ſent them to priſon; where'upon the Marqueſs ſaid, what to do? 'to poyſon that garriſon? Sir, you 'ſhould have done well to have heard 'their accuſations, and then to have 'ſhowed what mercy you pleaſed. The 'King told him, that he heard they 'were accuſed by ſome contrary fac'tion, as to themſelves, who out of 'diſtaſt they bore to one another on 'old grudges, would be apt to charge 'them more home than the nature of 'their offences had deſerved: to whom 'the Marqueſs made this return, Well, 'Sir, you may chance to gain you the 'kingdom of heaven by ſuch doings as 'theſe, but if ever you get the kingdom 'of England by ſuch wayes, I will be 'your bondman'." *P.* 144.

"In the correſpondence with Fairfax, which preceded the capitulation (of Raglan caſtle), the Marquis of Worceſter ſeems to have ſtrongly ſuſpected, that the Parliament would not adhere to the conditions. His apprehenſions

* "'Witty Apothegms delivered at ſeveral Times, and on ſeveral Occaſions, 'by King James, King Charles I. and the Marquis of Worceſter.' Lond. 1658. 8vo. Another work, which was probably an abridgment of this, was printed in 1660, in one ſheet quarto."

were

were not groundleſs, for on his arrival in London, he was committed to the cuſtody of the Black Rod. He bitterly complained of this cruel uſage, and deeply regretted that he had truſted himſelf to the *mercy* of Parliament. A few hours before his death, he ſaid to Dr. Bayley, 'If to ſeize upon all my 'goods, to pull down my houſe, to 'ſell my eſtate, and ſend for up ſuch a 'weak body as mine was, ſo enfeebled 'by diſeaſe, in the dead of winter, and 'the winter of mine age, be merciful, 'what are they whoſe mercies are ſo 'cruel? Neither do I expect that 'they ſhould ſtop at all this, for I 'fear they will perſecute me after 'death.'

"Being informed, however, that Parliament would permit him to be buried in his family vault, in Windſor chapel; he cried out, with great ſprightlineſs of manner, 'Why, God bleſs us all, why 'then I ſhall have a better caſtle when 'I am dead, than they took from me 'whilſt I was alive.' With ſo much cheerfulneſs and reſignation did this hero expire, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

"The loſſes which the Marquis and his family ſuſtained in ſupport of the royal cauſe, cannot be eaſily calculated. Beſides the large loans which he had advanced to the King, the maintenance of two armies, and the deſtruction of his foreſts, his eſtates, valued at 20,000*l.* a year, were confiſcated. On the reſtoration, theſe eſtates were recovered by the family; but Raglan caſtle was diſmantled, by order of the Parliament, and has never ſince been inhabited." *P.* 148.

ANECDOTE OF MR. PROGER.

"THE houſe (at Werndee), which has been lately repaired, for the uſe of the tenant, was in ſuch a ſtate of dilapidation, that the father of the laſt proprietor, Mr. Proger, was in danger of periſhing under the ruins of the ancient manſion, which he venerated even in decay. As we examined the houſe, Mr. Dinwoody related an anecdote of this Mr. Proger, which exhibits his pride of anceſtry in a ſtriking point of view. 'A ſtranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various inquiries reſpecting the country, the proſpects, and the neighbouring houſes, and among others, aſked, 'Whoſe is this antique manſion 'before us?'—'That, Sir, is Wern-'dee, a very ancient houſe; for *out* of 'it *came* the Earls of Pembroke, of the 'firſt line, and the Earls of Pembroke, 'of the ſecond line; the Lords Herbert 'of Cherbury, the Herberts of Cold-'brook, Rumney, Caerdiff, and York; 'the Morgans of Acton; the Earl of 'Hunſdon; the Jones's of Treowen 'and Lanarth, and all the Powells. 'Out of this houſe alſo, by the female 'line, *came* the Dukes of Beaufort.'—'And pray, Sir, who lives there now?' —'I do, Sir.'—'Then pardon me, and 'accept a piece of advice: *Come out* of 'it yourſelf, or 't will tumble and 'cruſh you'." *P.* 205.

IRON-WORKS AT ABERGAVENNY.

"IN the courſe of my expeditions I three times viſited the iron-works of Blaenavon, recently eſtabliſhed in the vicinity of Abergavenny, which form a new and intereſting object in the tour of Monmouthſhire.

"At ſome diſtance, the works have the appearance of a ſmall town, ſurrounded with heaps of ore, coal, and limeſtone, and enlivened with all the buſtle and activity of an opulent and increaſing eſtabliſhment. The view of the buildings, which are conſtructed in the excavations of the rocks, is extremely picturеſque, and heightened by the volumes of black ſmoke emitted by the furnaces. While my friend Sir Richard Hoare was engaged in ſketching a view of this ſingular ſcene, I employed myſelf in examining the mines and works.

"This ſpot and its vicinity produce abundance of iron, with coal and limeſtone, and every article neceſſary for ſmelting the ore: the veins lie in the adjacent rocks, under ſtrata of coal, and are from three and a half to ſeven or eight inches in thickneſs; they differ in richneſs, but yield, upon an average, not leſs than forty-four pounds of pig iron to one hundred weight of ore. The principal part of the iron, after being formed into pigs, is conveyed by means of the rail-road and canal to Newport, from whence it is exported.

"The ſhafts of the mines are horizontal, penetrating one below the other, and under the coal-ſhafts; iron rail-roads are conſtructed to convey the

the coal and ore; which are puſhed as far as the ſhafts are worked, and gradually carried on as the excavations are extended: the longeſt of theſe ſubterraneous paſſages penetrates not leſs than three quarters of a mile. The coal is ſo abundant as not only to ſupply the fuel neceſſary for the works, but large quantities are ſent to Abergavenny, Pont y Pool, and Uſk.

"Although theſe works were only finiſhed in 1789, three hundred and fifty men are employed, and the population of the diſtrict exceeds a thouſand ſouls. The hollows of the rocks and ſides of the hills are ſtrewed with numerous habitations, and the heathy grounds converted into fields of corn and paſture. Such are the wonder-working powers of induſtry when directed by judgment!

"The want of habitations for the increaſing number of families, has occaſioned an ingenious contrivance: a bridge being thrown acroſs a deep dingle for the ſupport of a rail-road leading into a mine, the arches, which are ten in number, have been walled up, and formed into dwellings; the bridge is covered with a penthouſe roof, and backed by perpendicular rocks, in which the mines are excavated. Numerous workmen continually paſs and repaſs, and low cars, laden with coal, or iron ore, roll along with their broad and grooved wheels; theſe objects loſing themſelves under the roof of the bridge, again emerging, and then diſappearing in the ſubterraneous paſſages of the rock, form a ſingular and animated picture, not unlike the moving figures in a camera obſcura.

"The mountainous diſtrict which contains theſe mineral treaſures, is held by the Earl of Abergavenny, under a leaſe from the crown. It was formerly let to the family of Hanbury, of Pont y Pool, for leſs than 100*l.* a year; and as the value of the mines was not ſufficiently appreciated, no works were conſtructed; but the maſſes of ore found near the ſurface were conveyed to the forges of Pont y Pool. Soon after the expiration of the term, the diſtrict was granted by another leaſe to Hill and company, who began theſe works in 1788, and expended forty thouſand pounds before any return was made; this expenſe, however, has been amply repaid by the produce.

"On conſidering the riſe and rapid progreſs of the iron manufactories in this diſtrict, as well as in the neighbouring mountains of Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, it is a matter of wonder that theſe mineral treaſures ſhould have been ſo long neglected. This wonder will increaſe, when it is known that iron was manufactured in this country at a period beyond the reach of tradition or hiſtory. Large heaps of ſlug or cinder have been repeatedly diſcovered, ſome of which are evidently the product of bloomeries, the moſt ancient method of fuſing iron; in other places are traced the ſites of furnaces long diſuſed, of which no account of their foundation can be collected. The appearance of theſe iron cinders, and the veſtiges of ancient furnaces, indicate that many parts of this mountainous diſtrict, now wholly bare, were formerly covered with large tracts of wood; charcoal being the only ſpecies of fuel originally uſed in the operation of ſmelting, both in the bloomeries and furnaces. This conjecture is corroborated by numerous names, alluding to woods and foreſts, in places which have never been known to produce trees; and is ſtill farther aſcertained by the diſcovery of trunks and branches, with their leaves, under the boggy ſoil in the vicinity of Blaenavon, and on the neighbouring hills.

"The lands being cleared, and the foreſts neglected, their deſtruction was haſtened by numerous herds of goats, maintained in theſe mountainous regions; the want of fuel occaſioned the gradual decline of the bloomeries and furnaces, and for a conſiderable period little or no iron was manufactured.

"About forty years ago the iron-works ſuddenly revived, from the beneficial diſcovery of making pig-iron with pit-coal, inſtead of charcoal, which was ſoon afterwards followed by the improvement of manufacturing even bar-iron by means of pit-coal: hence a diſtrict, which contained ſuch extenſive mines of ore and coal, prodigious quantities of limeſtone, and numerous ſtreams of water, could not fail of becoming the ſeat of many flouriſhing eſtabliſhments. Beſides theſe local advantages, the progreſs of the manufactories has been powerfully aided by the application of mechanics; particularly by the uſe of the ſteam-engine, and the great improvement of

water-machines; but in no inſtance have they derived more advantage than from the adoption of rollers, inſtead of forge-hammers, now uſed for the formation of bar-iron, with a degree of diſpatch, as well as exactneſs, before unknown. From this concurrence of circumſtances, the ſucceſs has been no leſs rapid than extraordinary: fifteen years ago the weekly quantity of pig-iron made in this part of Monmouthſhire, and in the contiguous diſtrict of Glamorganſhire, did not exceed ſixty tons; at preſent it ſcarcely falls ſhort of ſix hundred; at that period no bar-iron was manufactured; but now the quantity amounts weekly to more than three hundred tons. The works are ſtill rapidly increaſing in extent and importance, and appear likely to ſurpaſs the other iron manufactories throughout the kingdom *.

"In the vicinity of Blaenavon we obſerved the proceſs of making a rail-road, ſo called becauſe it is formed by a kind of frame with iron rails, or bars, laid lengthways, and faſtened or cramped by means of croſs bars. The ground being excavated, about ſix feet in breadth, and two in depth, is ſtrewed over with broken pieces of ſtone, and the frame laid down; it is compoſed of rails, ſleepers, or croſs-bars, and under-ſleepers. The rail is a bar of caſt iron, four feet in length, three inches thick, and one and a half broad; its extremities are reſpectively concave and convex, or, in other words, are morticed and tenanted into each other, and faſtened at the ends by two wooden pegs to a croſs bar called the ſleeper. This ſleeper was originally of iron, but experience having ſhown that iron was liable to ſnap or bend, it is now made of wood, which is conſiderably cheaper, and requires leſs repair. Under each extremity of the ſleeper is a ſquare piece of wood, called the under-ſleeper, to which it is attached by a peg. The frame being thus laid down and filled with ſtones, gravel, and earth, the iron rails form a ridge above the ſurface, over which the wheels of the cars glide by means of iron-grooved rims three inches and a half broad.

"This is the general ſtructure of the road when carried in a ſtraight line; at the junction of two roads, and to facilitate the paſſage of two cars in oppoſite directions, moveable rails, called turn-rails, are occaſionally uſed, which are faſtened with ſcrews inſtead of pegs, and may be puſhed ſideways.

"The level of the ground is taken with great exactneſs, and the declivity is in general ſo gentle as to be almoſt imperceptible †: the road, ſometimes conveyed in a ſtraight line, ſometimes winding round the ſides of precipices, is a picturesque object; and the cars filled with coals or iron, and gliding along occaſionally without horſes, impreſs the traveller, who is unaccuſtomed to ſuch ſpectacles, with pleaſing aſtoniſhment. The expenſe of forming theſe roads is very conſiderable, varying according to the nature of the ground, and the difficulty or facility of procuring proper materials; it is ſeldom leſs than a thouſand pounds per mile, and ſometimes exceeds that ſum.

"The cars, from the ſolidity of their ſtructure, and the quantity of iron uſed in the axle-tree and wheels, when loaded weigh not leſs than three tons and a half; they are drawn by a ſingle horſe, and the driver ſtands on a kind of footboard behind, and can inſtantaneouſly ſtop the car by means of a lever and a drop, which falls between the wheels, and ſuſpends their motion. In places where the declivity is more rapid than uſual, the horſe is taken out, and the car impelled forward by its own weight." *P.* 227.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XXXV. *Mrs. Piozzi's Retroſpection.* (Concluded from p. 171.)

POLAND—SWEDEN—CHARLES THE TWELFTH.

"'TWAS in Anno Domini 1700, that Frederick IV. brother to ill-uſed Ulrica, ſate on a throne ſhaken by his ſiſter's child, ſcarcely fifteen years old, and ran for refuge to Auguſtus of Dreſden and Peter of Ruſſia, whoſe triple alliance was but viewed with ſcorn by Charles, who, reading Quintus Curtius, ſighed for power,

* "For theſe obſervations I am principally indebted to Mr. Cockſhutt."

† "The perpendicular fall of the ground is commonly no more than an inch in a yard, and ſcarcely ever more than three inches."

that

that he might conquer all the world, he said—'For I have as good health as 'Alexander had (continued he), and 'more leisure for the work.' In fact, six weeks war completely wearied the first of his competitors, the uncle: his fleet useless, his troops beaten, his capital threatened with immediate bombardment. 'One of our barking curs 'is silenced now,' quoth the nephew, and contented himself with accepting homage, forbearing the destruction of a parent's house. Poland's new king, the Elector of Saxony, was drinking merrily the while with his ally the Czar; but their antagonist, who rarely eat flesh meat, and never quenched his thirst except with water, having finished his Danish expedition, threw unexpected succours into Riga, and ran to meet their overloaded army before the town of Narva, in November. A sharp and minute snow drove in the faces of the Russian soldiers, who had besides quarrelled with those of Augustus, that now on day of battle thwarted and reproached them, whilst the foul air covering the Swedes' small numbers, and assisting their efforts, gave them the victory, though not exceeding nine thousand effective men. Proud of their prince, rejoicing in his glory, the conquerors cared too little for their foes: Count Piper said, the prisoners were so numerous, 't were better let the savage fellows go, after reproaching them for their awkwardness and small acquaintance with the arts of war.—'We are incumbered by them,' cried the king, 'let them repass the river if 'they will.' Of these troops, many thousands *(then* well disciplined) contributed to gain the battle of Pultowa, under their wife and pertinacious Czar, who observed after his defeat at Narva, 'That it was true the Swedes had 'been victorious, but by such beating, 'Russia would learn to conquer.' To put her in a posture of defence, instead of crying to their tutelary saint by the blasphemous appellation of, Omnipotent and infinitely great Saint Nicholas, Peter soon set them to melt cannon, and begged three thousand men from Denmark, but Frederick durst not comply. From Charles's threatening aspect and discourse, half Europe shrunk affrighted. 'T was his intent, he said, to seize it all; a project no one doubted, but of which, all the applause depends on the success. Joseph I. son and successor to steady Leopold, late Emperor of Germany, gave every thing he asked without disputing; and when the Pope's nuncio at Vienna censured his yielding up a hundred churches for the use of the Lutheran religion in Austria—'Let us thank 'God and think ourselves too happy, 'Monsignore,' cried the good-humoured sovereign, with a smile, 'that this 'fierce conqueror did not insist on you 'and I both turning Protestants—we 'should scarcely have been able to re-'sist, I fear.'

"'T was one of those jokes which border on the truth. He had so terrified the Polanders, by telling the cardinal primate they should have no peace till they had chosen another sovereign, and driven away from them their newly-elected Augustus, that *he* seeing force alone could defend him, went out and fought for his crown boldly at the head of twenty-four thousand men, losing the battle to twelve thousand Swedes, and with the battle all well-founded hopes. Cracow, indeed, held out against the victor, refusing to open her gates at his command; but Charles seeing a man preparing to fire a cannon on him, from a low parapet, leaped on the fellow with a sudden spring, and snatched the lighted mischief from his hand. To the strange promptitude and valour of this action, all submitted: mankind applauded the theatric stroke, and Poland's throne was declared vacant the same day. That a Sobieski should sit on it seemed equitably judged by Alexander's modern imitator. That it should be refused by a young prince still more heroic than Abdolonimus, brought back to every body's mind the long-past ages of half-fabulous history, and the plains of Narva were compared with the battle of Arbela. Czar Peter only forbore shrinking from such sights or such recollection. 'My brother of 'Sweden acts admirably the part of 'Alexander,' said he, 'but in me shall 'he find no Darius.' With that true observation between his lips, this emperor's care was to gather up all the flocks from wasted Poland, and still worse threatened Saxony, fetch in workmen, set up manufactures, dig canals, and lay the first stone of his new metropolis, meant to be called by his own name, and placed in a convenient part of his dominions, whence to protect them against intrusive violence.

Such conduct was by no means unneceſſary: Charles ſent a little fleet to try their fortune on a new element. The project failed, and whilſt his rival ſet up Staniſlaus Leckzinſky on Auguſtus of Saxony's throne at Warſaw, Peter took the town of Narva, and ran up and down the ſtreets ſword in hand, to hinder thoſe exceſſes which always are committed by conquering troops in a long-reſiſting city after ſubmiſſion; and ſhowing the inhabitants his ſtained armour, cried out, 'Tis Ruſſian blood 'with which I am covered, ſaving '*your* wives and children from my mad 'fellows.' When he went home after this expedition, it was to launch an eighty-gun man of war, the firſt that ever touched the port Archangel.

"Oppoſition to ſuch a ſovereign appeared unlikely to produce that fame which Charles, more young and more hot-headed, ſighed for immediate enjoyment of: add to this, that man will try to be happy *ſome* way, and whilſt Peter made his felicity out of matters more eaſily attained, the Swediſh hero, rigidly temperate and ſtrictly moral, denied himſelf the lawful comforts and conveniencies of life: for compenſation he accepted the diſtreſſes of Saxony and its elector's houſe, now driven to miſery, almoſt to want, merely by the ſhowy qualities of Auguſtus that in an evil hour won the hearts of all the Polanders to crown him king.

"Their new ſovereign, however, did not diſgrace the choice of Charles the Twelfth. Wiſe, amiable, beneficent, and brave was Staniſlaus Leckzinſky, of an open countenance and ſerene aſpect that pleaſed without inſinuating ſweetneſs, and impoſed reſpect without the look of ſeverity. Choſen by a hero, he had the hero's philoſophic diſregard of all external ornament, lived moderately, ſpoke gravely, and reſembled the Ulyſſes of antiquity, while his patron took for model the Achilles.—'This man ſhall be always my *friend*,' ſaid Charles; 'he lies on ſtraw, though 'he has been ambaſſador in Turkey.' He was elected, and Auguſtus was purſued: the King of Sweden broke his thigh by a fall from his horſe in following him, and that accident gave time for his eſcape: a prince, however highly accompliſhed, who had diſguiſed and deſerted the religious opinions in which he was bred, deſerved ſome of theſe mortifications; his Saxon ſubjects, loyal as they were, reproached their fugitive ſovereign a little, for having abandoned the Proteſtant cauſe, and he made in return ſome kind conceſſions, and drew the line impervious for any Popiſh ſucceſſor at Dreſden to injure or inſult the Lutherans. Auguſtus was a martial character, gay, beautiful, good-humoured; ſpeaking all languages with volubility; loved by the women, admired by the wits, and followed by his ſoldiers with alacrity. When ſeeking to drive care away by convivial gaiety on his return from Poland, he called round him all thoſe who could contribute to enliven the pleaſures of the table by converſation; but the circulating glaſs was ſtill found to deſtroy *their* powers of entertaining *him*, while his remained not only unimpaired, but heightened by each bottle. Profeſſor Grævius at length undertook to drink his Electoral Highneſs *quite down:* they ſate from four o'clock one afternoon till five next morning, and the tired pages counted to twelve bottles and a half. King Auguſtus then complained a little of his head, and Grævius ſaid, 'I take my leave, Sir, and 'will now go home for half an hour, 'juſt to change my dreſs, then read a 'public lecture in the ſchools:' he did ſo, and the wond'ring audience bore teſtimony to his ſuperior powers of reaſoning. With ſuch men did our century begin. Seven years of it only had elapſed, when confiding in his own arts, or, to ſpeak more truly, his only natural manners, by ſo many people found irreſiſtible, the baffled Elector ſought a conference with Sweden's victorious King. They met at Guttendorff, and dined together at the apartments of Count Piper; but although Charles treated him kindly, and ſeemed not wholly unimpreſſed by his agreeable fluency and pleaſing carriage, no point was gained, Patkul the deſerter was rigorouſly claimed, and roughly puniſhed, though to gain time he had pretended to diſcover the art of making gold. Cupidity had, however, no charms for him, who ſteadily reſiſted every temptation to voluptuous delights; even the beautiful Counteſs of Konigſmarc had been inſidiouſly directed to ſpread *her* ſnares in vain to catch the Gothic heart of this ſemi-barbarous chieftain, who defended it by a thick buff

buff belt, over his tight blue coat and copper buttons, impervious to attack from female wiles." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 324.

ORATOR HENLEY—MISS BLANDY—PSALMANAZAR.

"WHILST Orator Henley, however, was penſioned by government, for ſecret ſervices in ſome weekly paper, and of courſe protected in all he ſhould attempt, a ſchool of diſputation was ſet up by this fellow, the firſt I read of, who preached lectures in the Butcher-row, where people paid a ſhilling each, and boaſted, that by his impious buffoonery he had put *the church and all that* in imminent danger. We muſt remember that this coarſe animal was in holy orders; and Warburton ſays that he adminiſtered the ſacrament in the ſame place where he held forth as a lecture-reader, or I do not underſtand the paſſage rightly. But people found out how, if church authority was gone, and dignity diſregarded; charity at leaſt, and philanthropic beneficence, would much increaſe among us, as ſuperſtition (ſo all devotion now was called) declined. A charitable corporation had upon this principle been inſtituted ſome years before, for relief of the poor, by lending them ſmall ſums upon ſmall pledges; but in 1731 the precious project came to a head and burſt, when the kind governors ran off with half a million of pounds ſterling, ſtolen from the indigent and lazy, who were tempted to borrow upon bad ſecurity, and whom the noble pawnbrokers ſpared not to plunder when once within the net. Hogarth believed it was in ſpirit of deriſion that three blue balls, or ſometimes golden ones, was after this time hung at the doors of leſſer traders in the *ſame vile way*. They repreſented gilt or painted *bubbles;* and *bubble* was a word came into uſe when our South Sea ſcheme followed up in France, called Miſſiſippi. For the full tide of wickedneſs and folly rolled not to our ſhores alone: Socinianiſm became almoſt the eſtabliſhed faith in Germany, and even *that* was every day degenerating into Deiſm. Suicide grew faſhionable on the continent. Robeck's body was found on the banks of the Weſer in 1735, I think: his vindication of the ſelf-murderous act by modern philoſophy was quickly printed, and diſſeminated with diligence. Cold-blooded crimes too were the boaſt of London; where a bookbinder and his wife reaſoned themſelves into killing each other and their only child, leaving a letter behind them, recommending their *cat* to protection of the neighbourhood.

"Before the year 1750 was concluded, Miſs Blandy poiſoned her father for oppoſing her deſired match with Captain Cranſtoun; Miſs Waring, or Warren, native of Britain, but reſident at Paris, being perſuaded by her mother to marry Monſieur Odry, a lame man, teller of the exchequer, againſt her liking, called for a boiled egg at the wedding dinner, and putting in a few grains of ſublimated mercury with the ſalt, killed herſelf before her huſband's face and all his friends, coolly obſerving, 'they would have it ſo.' And Mr. Baretti tells a tale, nearly the ſame date, of a Venetian lady, who, having been long preſſed to take the veil againſt her inclinations, hanged herſelf up in the convent's parlatory, while her half-frantic parents, incapable of hindering the horrid deed, were paying her a viſit, outſide of the grate. Nor were theſe ſorrows ſufficient. Thinking men grieved to ſee the church of Rome moleſted by Moliniſts, Quietiſts, &c. rendering even the beſt efforts of its own beſt friends unable to defend it. Cardinal de Noailles, and Pere le Tellier, had battled it during the laſt pontificate, with a violence which would have been dangerous even in ſafer times; the Cardinal ſtill proteſting he could not ſubmit to be *le valet des Jeſuits:* and helping to inflame all France againſt the Confeſſor, whoſe cruelties and thoſe of all his houſe againſt the Proteſtants, were now, even in the opinion of Proteſtants themſelves, likely to be viſited with judgments ſufficiently dreadful, both on his own family and that of his maſter. The too long protracted quarrel between the Papal chair and Cardinal de Noailles, was however made up at laſt on his receiving the bull Unigenitus, and Benedict the Thirteenth haſted to receive and reſtore the offender. On his death, Clement the Twelfth, a Florentine nobleman, was elected; his firſt care was to puniſh the Duc de Coſcia for his exactions during the retired life of the pious predeceſſor; his next, but that was far more difficult, was to ſtop the

the vile tongues of Benedict's defamers, who in the true profligate ſpirit of the times, cried out, 'That 'twas as well 'live under a Tiberius, who left the 'world to practiſe in a ſecret cavern 'new modes of wickedneſs, while Se-'janus tyrannized over the public weal; 'as under Orſino, who quitted con-'verſation with the world only to 'ſtarve himſelf in a remote corner of 'the palace, whence he came forth 'but upon days of public devotion; 'whilſt the rapacious ſubſtitute lorded 'it over, and grievouſly oppreſſed the 'ſtate.'

"Clement found it more eaſy to obtain reſtitution from Coſcia's family, than to ſilence theſe cenſurers of all men but themſelves—ſure ſcourge of an elective ſovereignty; though with the ill-gotten wealth which obliged theſe firſt offenders to refund, many large purchaſes were made of books for the Vatican; but even *that* offended the detractors, who arraigned this pontiff's active virtue as ſeverely, as they had deſpiſed unreaſonably the gentle manners and mortified character of him who went before: for nothing but vice could pleaſe a vicious nation, and Rome was once more arrived even at the perfection of diſſolute manners. We recollect good emperors in old time, treated much as the preſent century did the good popes; and after the laſt of theſe, Corſini, had reigned ten years, a diſgraceful buſtle and hot conteſt enſued, who ſhould enjoy this phantom of paſt power, this faded purple, exactly as befell in the firſt volume, when Goths and Vandals, and ruin were at hand. It dropt, however, happily upon the ſhoulders of Proſpero Lambertini, a prelate of immenſe abilities, to which a conciliating temper, ready wit, and morals free from reproach, gave an additional value. To his care we muſt, in 1750, leave his undeſerving ſubjects; and returning to our own church, muſt lament to ſee one of its bulkieſt pillars pecked at, I gueſs not why, by Mr. Law, as if religion's friends wanted freſh enemies to hinder and obſtruct them in her defence: nor did the attempt fail to provoke ſcornful and ill-applied inſult from Warburton, who, if he did indeed contemn his adverſary, it was from making a raſh judgment of his powers.

"Law's admirable book, the Serious Call, deſerves the higheſt praiſe; and had its merits made but *one* impreſſion, much honour ought to be attributed to the ſudden and almoſt preternatural effect which it produced upon that Proteus of impoſture Pſalmanazar, whoſe blaſphemous extravagancies diſgraced the age we ſpeak of; whoſe ſophiſtries baffled and brought ſhame on the profeſſors of our faith in every modification, every ſect; and whoſe rigid acts of exemplary penitence, though good for his own ſoul, made but incompetent amends at laſt to an offended public. All Europe ſcarce *could* hear of his converſion; all Europe had been ſtaggered by his controverſy: he had in many places perſonated a Pagan Japaneſe ſo perfectly; had diſputed ſo ingeniouſly with Jeſuits, Lutherans, Calviniſts; had fought them all ſo on their own ground, with ſuch unmatched dexterity, that when at length he was arrived in England, he publiſhed boldly an octavo volume, containing a feigned account of his imagined country, the iſland of Formoſa, making a language of his own, and telling how 'twas ſpoken in thoſe parts. In fine, carrying the jeſt on ſo far as gravely to dedicate this impious forgery to Henry Lord Biſhop of London; and a privy counſellor to good Queen Anne, if I remember rightly. Pſalmanazar ſays, that this prelate ſcarcely underſtood Latin *as he pronounced it:* and though Dr. Mead believed he was a cheat; neither he, nor Halley, nor Woodward could detect him. Innes the clergyman, who baptized him as a new convert to Chriſtianity, and who meant to make advantage of him in ſome way, never dared give a hint of his ſuſpicions, excepting that when once he caught him tranſlating Cicero into Formoſan, two different ways; he looked around, and ſaid, 'Sir, you were unprepared, I 'fancy, were you not?' They parted after this; Innes died ſoon; and Pſalmanazar, many years after, ſtruck by Law's Serious Call, did of his own accord confeſs his curious, though abominable contrivances, avowing how it was his practice to take opium, and counterfeit ill health, gout, and ſwelled legs, for counterfeiting's ſake, as it appears to me, who can find out no end anſwered by *that*. His impious adoration of the ſun was dreadful; but he atoned for many vile offences, by having before death acknowledged, and repented

repented of them all, leading a long life of exemplary piety and great diligence, and at laſt ending his various day in the communion of our Anglican church, profeſſing his preference of it to any, and to every other, as he told Dr. Johnſon on his death-bed, though conſcious there muſt be defects in all. No entreaties could however prevail on him to reveal his real name, nation, or family. Mr. Villette believed he was a Gaſcon, though Frenchmen have rarely ſuch flexibility of organs as to render, like this man, every tongue his own." *Vol.* ii. *p.* 383.

XXXVI. *A Supplement to Johnſon's Engliſh Dictionary:* of which the palpable Errors are attempted to be rectified, and its material Omiſſions ſupplied. By GEORGE MASON, Author of the "Gloſſary to Hoccleve," and of an "Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening." 4to. 18s. *White, Payne.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE PREFACE.

"OF all publications, perhaps not one can be mentioned, where ſcrupulous exactneſs ſhould be more peculiarly obſerved than in a Dictionary. Yet Johnſon's abounds with inaccuracies, as much as any Engliſh book whatſoever, written by a ſcholar. Demonſtrating this in the preſent place may be conſidered as wholly unneceſſary, ſince ſo great a portion of thoſe articles, which form the enſuing vocabulary, contain in themſelves inconteſtable proof of the aſſertion. Nor need theſe manifeſt defects at all be wondered at, in one who took every opportunity of teſtifying a diſlike to his taſk, and complaining of it as a drudgery; whereas to thoſe that are intent upon their employment, and attached to literary inveſtigation, *labor ipſe voluptas.*

"To this diſſatisfaction at his undertaking, poſſibly we are to attribute Johnſon's various inconſiſtencies with himſelf, and with any due regularity in the execution of his work; but it is alſo equally evident, that he has fallen into many an error for want of rightly comprehending paſſages in authors, produced by him for examples. This muddineſs of intellect ſadly beſmears and defaces almoſt every page of the compoſition: yet is the *plan* of our author's Dictionary really commendable, and (as far as that plan has been duly completed) the work itſelf in high eſtimation. Were not the writer of the following ſheets fully convinced of this, he muſt of conſequence regard his own labour as abſolutely uſeleſs. And it may be reckoned an unpardonable mark of preſumption in him, to ſuppoſe himſelf capable of rendering in any degree perfect ſo conſiderable a book, by inconſiderable and inadequate additions and corrections. He does however ſtrongly believe, that he has exceedingly leſſened the labour of any future experiment in a ſimilar way. But in what reſpects Johnſon's method has here been followed, and with what variations, he now conceives it his buſineſs to explain.

"Johnſon ſays in his preface—'In 'aſſigning the Roman original .... 'conſidering myſelf as employed only 'in the illuſtration of my own lan-'guage, I have not been very careful 'to obſerve, whether the Latin word 'be pure or barbarous.' This the preſent compiler regards as a very reprehenſible piece of negligence in any teacher of language, and conſequently has adhered to a ſtricter method in additional articles of his own. He thinks himſelf, however, ſo far bound by Johnſon's excuſe, as not to animadvert upon any thing of this kind as an error of the dictionary: ſuch faults indeed hardly come within the province of the *Supplement*, the matter being (as Johnſon alleges) foreign to the point of *illuſtrating Engliſh.*

"Johnſon ſays—'As my deſign was 'a Dictionary common or appellative, 'I have omitted all words which have 'relation to proper names; ſuch as '*Arian, Socinian, Calviniſt, Benedic-'tine, Mahometan;* but have retained 'thoſe of a more general nature, as '*Heathen, Pagan.*' If theſe *omitted* words had no other ſignification than what belongs to a mere adjective poſſeſſive of the perſon whoſe proper name they are derived from, there might be ſome reaſon in this diſtinction. But take only the word *Benedictine:* how ſeldom is it, that any thing written or ſaid of theſe friars has the leaſt connexion with their founder, *Benedict?* In conformity too to Johnſon's own

ſtatement

ſtatement of his rule of ſelection, it might be aſked, what proper names have *Anabaptiſt* and *Quaker* relation to, that they ſhould alſo be left out of his *common* Dictionary? This very circumſtance may ſerve to ſhow the impropriety of eſtabliſhing ſuch a rule, which has accordingly been here rejected; and the number of omiſſions it occaſioned has been one conſiderable ſource for augmenting this Supplement." *P.* i.

" The compiler of this Supplement does not undertake to correct *all* the miſtakes in Johnſon. That lexicographer's etymologies are deſervedly reckoned the moſt erroneous part of his Dictionary; yet this portion of it has not here undergone a *thorough* examination. Learning of ſuch kind is rather matter of curioſity, than of common utility; nor has the preſent writer ſufficient knowledge of the various early languages, to enable him to carry etymological criticiſm to its greateſt poſſible extent. There are alſo many of Johnſon's other obſervations highly ridiculous, which it has not been thought requiſite to animadvert upon, as they are ſufficiently glaring to expoſe themſelves.

" The ſupplial of *omiſſions*, now attempted, is not confined merely to the words, or ſenſes of words, unnoted by Johnſon, but takes in alſo the exemplification of thoſe that ſtand unexemplified in the principal Dictionary. Much ſhorter of completion, in the eye of the writer, is the latter of theſe attempts than the former. To execute it fully appears almoſt impoſſible. Where ſhould one look for examples of ſuch pedantic *inharmonieties*, as *deterioration*, or *odontalgie?* And when (as is frequently the caſe) different meanings aſſigned to the ſame word are plainly *tautologous*, what additional illuſtration can they require?

" Johnſon was well aware in his lifetime of the general diſſatisfaction, which his *negligence* or *deficience* had created; but he thought it enough to ſay in reply (at the cloſe of his advertiſement to the fourth edition), 'I have 'left that inaccurate which never was 'made exact, and that imperfect which 'never was complete.' Readers might look for reformation; but this magiſterial ſentence was the whole to be deigned them.

" Some may conceive a compilation of the preſent ſort to be the leſs wanted, becauſe of Aſh's *Dictionary*, publiſhed ſubſequently to ſome editions of Johnſon. But the plan of this poſterior work (though advocates it has) does not include the beſt part of the former—exemplifying by extracts. As a *vocabulary* it is infinitely the more copious of the two; yet very ſlightly ſo indeed in that particular, wherein the predeceſſor was moſt materially defective; that is, in the number of pure and genuine articles. The greater copiouſneſs of Aſh conſiſts, of every verbal noun in *ing*, that might be formed by analogy, whether at any time actually uſed or not; of regular comparatives and ſuperlatives, and a variety of other excreſcent articles, whether ſimple or compounded; of proper names, denoting perſons and places of all countries, and of all periods; of law French and law Latin terms, now antiquated even among the lawyers; and of common Latin words never angliciſed. Should a purchaſer of Aſh's vocabulary open it on *medicus*, *medulla*, and *menſa*, he might think that the bookſeller had put into his hands ſome Latin dictionary for an Engliſh one; till, by nearer inſpection of this heterogeneous maſs, wire-drawn out in one ſingle alphabetical ſeries, he would find himſelf only implicated in a labyrinth of gibberiſh. Such an aim at univerſality occaſions of courſe great deficiency in all its particulars: for inſtance, the author evidently appears never to have conſulted *Spenſer* himſelf, but implicitly to have confided in a very defective gloſſary prefixed to that poet's works in Hughes's edition of them *.

" Aſh alſo by the help of gloſſaries carries his language back to the writings of *Chaucer*, and even of *Wicliffe* and *Mandeville*; but for want of the like aſſiſtance to the writings of the

* " As a ſpecimen of Aſh's attention to his authorities, take the following. In *Johnſon*'s Dictionary is this article: 'CURMUDGEON. *n.* s. [It is a vitious 'way of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. An unknown correſpondent.]' Would not any perſon of common ſenſe underſtand *Johnſon* to ſay, that an *unknown correſpondent* gave him this hint? But ſee how Aſh adopts it, 'From the French 'cœur, *unknown*, and mechant, *a correſpondent*'."

two

two ſubſequent centuries, has entirely ſkipped over them. Part of his plan is, to give every variation of Engliſh orthography for the whole period which he profeſſes to compriſe. Thoſe who are in the leaſt converſant with our old black-letter books, well know, that the ſame words are oftenest ſpelt divers ways in the ſame publication, and not unfrequently in the ſame page. The diſcontinuance of this looſe practice advanced very ſlowly during the greater part of the ſeventeenth century; nor is the defect perfectly cured even at the preſent day, ſince we ſtill ſee *chooſe* and *chuſe* uſed indiſcriminately in very modern productions of the preſs. Our general orthography undergoes no ſmall number of changes in almoſt every twenty years; and many a publiſher (merely to render himſelf conſpicuous) has invented peculiar ſpellings of his own. How is it poſſible to ſet forth this infinite diverſity in a ſingle vocabulary? *Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?*" *P.* iii.

XXXVII. *Ocean:* a Poem, in two Parts. By MASON CHAMBERLIN, Author of "Equanimity, a Poem." Small 8vo. pp. 43. 1s. 6d. *Clarke*, New Bond Street.

EXTRACTS.

FISHERMAN'S RETURN—CONTRAST OF A SUMMER MORNING AND WINTER NIGHT.

"RESUMING ſoon my favourite employ,
Once more I view the never-ceaſing flow
Of the ſucceſſive waves, as on they roll
With conſtant ſameneſs, yet with endleſs change,
Then curling break upon the ſandy beach,
What time the fiſherman, who through the night
Has toil'd with perſeverance on the deep,
Makes for the ſhore to land his glitt'ring prey.
Beneath the ſhelter of a rocky height
Stands his low dwelling, built of rough-hewn ſtone,
Its roof of thatch or broken ſlates compos'd,
And cloſe at hand a narrow plot of ground,
Gain'd from the waſte, to raiſe a ſlender crop
Of vegetable food. His near approach
The watchful dog perceives, who from the dawn,
With eager look and ears erect, has kept
His ſtation near the humble reſidence.
He ſoon, with clam'rous joy, communicates
The glad report, and ſummons from their beds
The ſlumb'ring inmates. At the welcome ſound
The careful wife with eager haſte prepares
The blazing faggot on her ruſtic hearth.
His youthful offſpring round the threſhold crowd,
Ambitious to ſecure his firſt embrace.
Health to their cheeks its ruddy glow imparts,
And (though as yet unwaſh'd and half attir'd)
Bedecks them with a genuine charm, unknown
To artful ornament. The wholeſome breeze
Each countenance with fairer tints ſupplies,
Than painting can deſcribe, while looks of pure
And unaffected love the dreſs complete.
At ſight of them, their ſire with quicken'd ſtep
Bounds o'er the ſinking ſands, which long retain
Th' impreſſion of his feet, then nimbly mounts
The rugged ſteps, which to his cottage lead,
And at the fence, which guards his little ſpace
Of cultivated ſoil, with open arms
Receives his infant train, whoſe artleſs tongues
Repeat in accents blithe his much-lov'd name;
Next to the partner of his days imparts
The kind aſſurance of affection true,
And ſmiling takes his ſtation at the board,
Where ſtands their humble meal with joy arrang'd.
"Such are the comforts of their ſummer morn:

But, ah! when wintry ſtorms prevail around,
How chang'd the view, through many a gloomy night,
When flaky ſnow or drizzling rain deſcends,
While roaring waves in dreadful concert join
With the rude clamour of the boiſt'rous winds,
And in the offing, ſignals of diſtreſs
At intervals are heard on ev'ry ſide,
Height'ning the horrors of the diſmal time,
As their weak flaſh of momentary light
Pervades the turbid vap'ry atmoſphere.
Then too, what devaſtation oft appears,
As faintly bluſhing in the loaded ſky,
The morning ſheds its long-retarded beam,
And as it gains on the nocturnal ſhade,
O'erſpreads with crimſon die the awful ſcene:
While ſcatter'd relics mark the tragic ſpot
Where ſome ill-fated crew have met their doom,
And many a breathleſs corſe is waſh'd on ſhore,
To prove the havoc of the recent ſtorm.
The anxious fiſherman aſcends the cliff
Which beſt commands the circumjacent coaſt,
And o'er the heaving billows caſts his eyes,
To ſeek his fellow-creatures in diſtreſs,
And haply lend a hoſpitable hand
To ſave them from the threat'ning danger nigh.
" Oh! ſoft Humanity, how truly fair,
In ev'ry ſtation, do thy features ſhow!
What though his rank be humble and obſcure,
That God, who looks alike on all mankind,
Without reſpect to perſons, views the heart
Where genuine benevolence reſides,
With an approving eye; nor ſhall the wiſh
Unheeded paſs, e'en ſhould its object fail.
And witneſs ye, who have indeed become
The honour'd inſtruments, how great the joy
To ſnatch the victim from a wat'ry grave." *P.* 28.

DESCRIPTION OF A STORM.

" THE ſtorm approaches. With terrific roar
Heaves the proud ſurf along the grav'lly ſtrand.
The nearer peals of thunder echo'd wide
From rock to rock with loud diſcordant ſound,
The mingled cataracts of drenching rain
And hail, in pond'rous ſhow'rs deſcending ſwift,
With hollow guſts of wind, their rage combine;
While from the rifted cloud the ſtart-ling flaſh
Of vivid lightning ſheds an awful glare
On many a rugged cliff, whoſe fract-ur'd ſides
Declare the frequent ſhocks it has ſuſtain'd
From the rude elements that gather round.
And mark! where tow'ring far above the reſt,
An ancient barrier to th' adjacent lands,
Yon promontory frowns, around whoſe baſe
The murm'ring ſurges waſte their utmoſt ſtrength:
How vain its boaſted vict'ry o'er the waves!
For now aſſail'd by the reſiſtleſs force
Of an electric ſtroke, with hideous craſh
The lofty ſummit yields its ancient rank:
It falls, and leaves a formidable chaſm.
The riſing waters with triumphant head
Ruſh in apace the mighty void to fill;
While neighb'ring paſtures deſolated ſink
Beneath th' incurſion of the ſpreading flood.
" Tremendous wreck of nature, warning juſt
Of his Almighty pow'r, who rules on high,
Whoſe ſmiles propitious bleſs the ſubject world,
His righteous vengeance quickly might deſtroy;
As when of old the fountains of the deep
By his ſupreme command were broken up,

And

And one vaſt ruin overwhelm'd the earth.
His voice the ſtormy ſeas themſelves obey;
Nor, when they ſtretch beyond their ancient bounds,
Can their tumultuous force exceed the line
Of his permiſſion. Let us then adore
His providential care, who bade our iſle
On firm foundations ſtand, for ages paſt
The dread and envy of ſurrounding lands:
He, too, in each ſucceeding period rais'd
A race of heroes, to defend her coaſts
Againſt the threaten'd vengeance of her foes:
He rooted firm her ancient woods of oak,
And bade her floating fortreſſes diſplay
Their conq'ring banners on the azure waves:
He, from the days of fam'd Eliza's reign,
When Spain's 'Invincible Armada' fell,
To that triumphant and deciſive hour,
When Egypt's ſhores beheld the hapleſs fate
Of Gallia's boaſted ſquadron *, has engag'd
In her defence, againſt oppoſing hoſts
Of far ſuperior force. To Him alone
Aſcribe the tribute of unceaſing praiſe;
And let the humble and united voice
Of ſupplication to his throne aſcend,
That Peace once more, with influence benign,
May crown the nations, and her rule extend
To the remoteſt quarters of the globe.
So may the vet'ran brave at eaſe recline
Beſide the margin of the ſwelling ſtream,
Where Britain's glory † rears its lofty domes,
Or ſtretch'd beneath the high o'erarching trees,
That ſpread their leafy honours near its walls,
Recount the well-fought battles of his youth,
And ev'ry danger he has undergone,
Ere in that quiet ſtation he attain'd
The hard-earn'd recompenſe of all his toils." *P.* 38.

XXXVIII. *Hiſtory of the principal Events of the Reign of William II. King of Pruſſia;* and a political Picture of Europe, from 1786 to 1796: containing a Summary of the Revolutions of Brabant, Holland, Poland, and France. By L. P. Ségur, the Elder, formerly Ambaſſador of Louis XVI. at St. Peterſburg, Berlin, and Vienna. Tranſlated from the French. 3 vols. 8vo. With a Portrait. pp. 1201. 1l. 1s. *Longman and Rees.*

CONTENTS,

VOL. I.

SKETCH of the Life of Frederic the Great.—Chap. I. Picture of the political Situation of Europe, at the Epoch in which Frederic William II. aſcended the Throne of Pruſſia, 1786.—II. Character of Frederic William II.—Portraits of his Counſellors and Miniſters.—III. Projects of Catharine againſt Courland—Armament of the Turks and Ruſſians—Troubles in Brabant—Fermentation in Poland.—IV. Revolution in Holland—Memoir by Citizen Caillard on that Event—Appendix.

VOL. II.

Chap. V. Quadruple Alliance—War between Sweden and Ruſſia—Troubles in France.—VI. Ancient and modern State of France—Views, Opinions, and Manners, at the Period of the Revolution.—VII. Events of the Revolution, from the Aſſembly of the States General to the Acceptance of the Conſtitution by the King, and the Separation of the Conſtituent Aſſembly.—VIII. Death of Joſeph II.—Revolution of Brabant—Conferences

* "Victory of Admiral Lord Nelſon at Aboukir."
† "Greenwich Hoſpital."

ences of Pilnitz.—IX. Decrees against the Priests and Emigrants—Dumourier—Gustavus III. assassinated—Revolution of the 10th of August—The Republic decreed—Appendix; containing Letters, Decrees, &c. &c.

VOL. III.

CHAP. X. Trial and Death of Louis XVI.—Preparations of all Europe against France.—XI. New Constitution of 1793—Tyranny of the dictatorial Power—Death of the Queen and Madame Elizabeth—Division among the coalesced Powers—Death of Robespierre.—XII. Revolution of Poland—Kosciusko—Surrender of Warsaw—Enslavement of the Poles.—XIII. Conquest of Holland—Abolition of the Stadtholderate—Death of Frederic William II.—Events in the last two Years of his Reign—Appendix; containing Letters, Treaties, &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

"AT the first glance of the title-page of *The History of the Reign of Frederic William II. King of Prussia*, a reign truly insignificant and almost contemptible, when compared with that of his predecessor, we had nearly thrown aside the book, as unworthy of attention. We, however, soon perceived, that it also embraced the revolutions of Brabant, Holland, Poland, and France, and contained a sketch of the Life of Frederic the Great; and we saw, with pleasure, that it proceeded from the classic pen of the ci-devant Count de Ségur.

"The literary talents of this gentleman are so universally known, as to require no eulogy from us; and with regard to his political abilities, we deem it necessary to give only a general idea of the information that may be expected from one who had held the first diplomatic employments, with no less advantage to his sovereign and country, than satisfaction to the courts at which he resided.

"He was for several years ambassador at St. Petersburg, where, by the brilliancy of his wit and the amenity of his manners, he obtained a distinguished place in the good opinion of Catharine II. whose luminous mind soon discovered his virtues and talents, and held him in such esteem, that he generally made one in her parties. During his stay there he composed several pieces for the stage, which were performed before the Empress at the *Theatre d'Hermitage*, and received the warmest approbation of the audience, and of that princess, who was herself a dramatic writer of no inconsiderable genius and taste.

"At the same time, he was so attentive to the interests of his court, and so well fulfilled his important mission, that he was enabled to transmit to the cabinet of Versailles intelligence of every treaty that was entered into, or was on the tapis, in all the courts of Europe, during his embassy to Russia. Such was his diplomatic skill, that he effected a treaty of commerce between the two nations, which the French court had long been endeavouring to obtain, and which he had the satisfaction to conclude in 1787.

"Our author was next appointed ambassador at the court of Berlin, where he arrived immediately after the death of Frederic the Great, to congratulate Frederic William II. on his accession. Here he resided several years, and became completely master of the intrigues and political transactions which were then passing in Europe. In a word, he dexterously contrived to obtain a key to all the cabinets; and their *arcana* are most ably developed in this history." *P.* v.

FROM THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

"AN author desirous to write the life of an individual, would, doubtless, make choice of the most illustrious; but should he propose to write a history, no æra ought to be neglected. If energy prepares and directs great events, weakness gives rise to others equally important, which involve, dominate, and destroy; and Tacitus, when he describes the instability of Claudius, and its consequent troubles, inspires as much interest, as when he paints the gloomy and profound policy of Tiberius. I see no difference in similar pictures, but that of the names which may be given them: thus, I would have written the History of the Reign of Frederic the Great, and I will

will write that of the Reign of Frederic William II. The former has, in our own times, left behind him a great name, whilst the latter has only occupied a great place. The first has done great things, the second has been accessory to great events. But both must excite our curiosity, since both have had an influence on our destinies: the one by his genius, the other by his weakness.

"Frederic William, heir of the power, but not of the glory, of Frederic the Great, had received from his uncle all the knowledge requisite for a throne; but he was destitute of talent to render it efficient. A soldier, bred in the greatest military school, but without genius, he waged war with method, but without success. Surrounded by able ministers, possessing the plans of his predecessor, he disturbed all Europe by his projects, exhausted his country by his preparations, terrified his enemies by his threats, and astonished his friends by his versatility. Incited by vanity, restrained by indolence, enslaved by superstition, enervated by pleasures, he executed nothing which he was desirous of undertaking, finished nothing which he had begun; and after having successively deceived and irritated every power in Europe, at a time when all the passions were inflamed to the highest degree, fate, who frequently delights in baffling the most profound political combinations, produced, from his weakness, a result which ought only to have been the fruit of the most consummate ability. He enlarged his dominions, and died, leaving his kingdom at peace in the centre of an embroiled world." *P.* xii.

EXTRACTS.

EXTRACT FROM THE LIFE OF FREDERIC THE GREAT.

"MEN generally possess defects and virtues the reverse of those of their fathers. The parent of Frederic was named the *Sergeant King*. He was trifling, cruel, and detested letters. His son was literary, a philosopher, humane, and at all times unfolded a policy as extensive as his genius. The enemy of all restraint, he wished in his youth to escape and make the tour of Europe; he was put in prison at Custrin, and obliged to be present at the punishment of his friend Katt, who had advised him to travel. Frederic shed no tears; but the fruit of his meditation, during the punishment, was the determination never to imitate the cruelty of which he was the victim; and never did he forget this bloody lesson. He was fond of pleasures because they were forbidden him, and because he had no business. His reign was expected to be an effeminate one; but when at the age of twenty-nine he became king, he forgot his pleasures, thought of nothing but glory, and no longer employed himself but in attention to his finances, his army, his policy, and his laws. His provinces were scattered, his resources weak, his power precarious; his army of seventy thousand soldiers was more remarkable for handsomeness of the men, and the elegance of their appearance, than for their discipline. He augmented it, instructed it, exercised it, and fortune began to open the field of glory to him at the moment he was fully prepared to enjoy her favours. Charles XII. was dead, and his station filled by a king without authority. Russia, deprived of Peter the Great, who had only rough-hewn her civilization, languished under the feeble government of the Empress Anne, and of a cruel and ignorant minister. Augustus III. King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, a prince devoid of character, could not inspire him with any dread. Louis XV. a weak and peaceable king, was governed by Cardinal Fleuri, who loved peace, but always by his weakness suffered himself to be drawn into war. He presented to Frederic rather a support than an obstacle. The court of France had espoused the cause of Charles VII. against Francis I. Maria Theresa, wife of Francis, and Queen of Hungary, saw herself threatened by England, Holland, and France; and whilst she had but little reason to hope the preservation of her hereditary dominions, that arrogant princess wished to place her husband on the Imperial throne. This quarrel kindled the flames of war in Europe; the genius of Frederic saw by a single glance that the moment was arrived for elevating Prussia to the second order of powers; he made an offer to Maria Theresa to defend her, if she would cede Silesia to him, and threatened her with war in

in case of refusal. The Empress, whose firmness nothing could shake, impoliticly refused that proposition; war was declared, and Frederic entered Silesia at the head of eighty thousand men. This first war lasted eighteen months. Frederic, by gaining five battles, showed that Europe would recognise one great man more in her bloody annals. He had begun the war from ambition, and contrary to strict justice; he concluded it with ability, but by the abandonment of France his ally, without giving her information of it; and he thus put in practice, when he was seated on the throne, the principles of Machiavel, whom he had refuted before he ascended it. Men judge according to the event. The hero was absolved by victory from the wrongs with which justice reproached him; and this brilliant example serves to confirm men in that error, too generally and too lightly adopted, that ability in politics is incompatible with the strict rule of morality." *Vol.* i. *p.* 1.

ACCESSION OF FREDERIC WILLIAM II. —HIS CHARACTER.

"ALTHOUGH the experience of every age has taught that the successors of great men do not supply their places, Frederic William had given his subjects reason to conceive the most flattering hopes. It was believed that his reign would be as glorious, and more mild, than that of his uncle; that he would enjoy the same military glory, without exercising the same severity. It was recollected that his education had been intrusted to M. de Borck, an informed military man, and to M. Bequelin, a distinguished academician. His campaign against the Austrians in the war for the succession of Bavaria was not forgotten, nor the eulogy bestowed on him by Frederic. This prince, so severe towards his family, so avaricious of praise, or jealous of the talents he employed; and so great a connoisseur in the arts which he had perfectionated, had charged his nephew to withdraw from Bohemia a body of the army menaced by superior force; the position was critical; the retreat was difficult and dangerous. Frederic William performed it with equal courage and skill. The King, transported, exclaimed, as he embraced him in presence of the army, 'I no 'longer consider you as my nephew, 'but as my son: you have effected all 'that I could have done in your place.' The Prince-royal, admiring the great qualities of his uncle, but disapproving his unjust rigours, was supposed never to have broken his word; his probity excited confidence; it was said he desired to merit the surname of Well-beloved. The part which he is known to have taken in the Germanic league, augured well of his political conduct, and he had given the first idea of this league, which flattered the vanity of the Prussians, by making them the protectors of the liberty of Germany against the ambition of the House of Austria. In a word, every thing conspired to render the *début* of the new monarch easy and brilliant; peace reigned every where, and towards it all hearts were open. The first moments of his reign answered the general expectation; each word he dropped, every letter he wrote, and the first orders which he gave, repeated every where, and every where approved, spread an universal joy, and confirmed the hopes which his accession to the throne had generally inspired. Without affecting to be learned, the general opinion was, that he had studied a great deal, and that he would patronise letters. His endeavours to retain the Abbé Raynal in Berlin had done him much honour, and his eagerness to see that bold and profound author, led to a belief that he loved to be told truth.

"On the 17th August 1786, as soon as the Prince-royal was informed of the death of Frederick II. he repaired to Potsdam, and examined for some time in silence the inanimate remains of the great man who had just terminated his career. After having dropped a few tears to his memory, he decorated his oldest and most able minister, the Count de Hertzberg, with the order of the Black Eagle, opened the dispatches of the King, and hastened to answer them himself, according to the custom of his predecessor. Removed for a long time from the councils, by the distrust of his uncle; avoiding all connexion with men who might have enlightened him, because he feared ruining them in the opinion of the monarch; he lived absolutely insulated, and knew neither the situation of affairs, nor the men who ought to direct him. In this difficult situation he immediately took the

the wiſeſt meaſure; and gave his confidence to miniſters, whoſe abilities had contributed to render his uncle's reign illuſtrious. In thanking them for their ſervices, he engaged them to redouble their zeal; and recommended to them to aſſiſt him to promote the happineſs, and to ſuſtain the glory, of his country. His purpoſe, he ſaid, was to preſerve peace with his neighbours, to reſtrain their ambition, to ſupport the honour of the Pruſſian arms; never to undertake an unjuſt war, to exerciſe the ſtricteſt diſcipline among his troops, and at no time to make an arbitrary uſe of his authority; that he wiſhed to govern by juſtice, and would not ſuffer any one of his ſubjects to complain of the ſlighteſt oppreſſion. He reproached the ſecretaries of the cabinet with their indiſcretions, and enjoined them to be more circumſpect in future. His firſt employments were the reformation of abuſes, acts of juſtice, and favours conferred with diſcernment. He travelled over ſeveral provinces, confirmed or reſtored privileges, liberally beſtowed ſuccours, diminiſhed taxes, and flattered the national vanity by manifeſting his taſte for German literature, and by granting favours to ſome writers who had contributed to its celebrity." *Vol.* i. *p.* 22.

PORTRAITS OF THE KING'S MINISTERS.

"PRINCE Henry, the King's uncle, an enlightened ſtateſman, and a ſkilful general, loving peace, and ably conducting war; expected to poſſeſs great influence over the mind of his nephew, whom he had ſuperintended, and often conſoled, in the retirement to which he was doomed by the ſeverity of the late King. But he did not diſſimulate his views; he hazarded too ſoon the diſplay of a credit which he had not obtained; his pride did not ſufficiently accommodate itſelf to that of the monarch, who dreaded as much the appearance, as he felt the neceſſity of being governed. He wiſhed for confidence, but obtained only attentions. The uncle forgot the addreſs requiſite for a courtier; he expreſſed his diſſatisfaction imprudently, and thus deprived himſelf of all means of regaining the ground he had loſt. The Duke of Brunſwick, who at firſt excited equal umbrage in the vanity of the new King, was more modeſt and more prudent; he placed himſelf in front with reſerve, diſplayed more zeal than pretenſion, concealed his reſentments, preſerving by this prudence the poſſibility of availing himſelf of other more favourable circumſtances; rightly calculating, that the man of talents, who has nothing againſt him, is always called upon in critical conjunctures.

"The Duke of Brunſwick, famed for his activity and his valour during the ſeven years war, had acquired great reputation in the war of Bavaria, by maintaining the difficult poſt of Troppau, without check, againſt all the forces of the Emperor.

"His genius and mildneſs made him generally beloved; his ſubtle, but faithful policy, inſpired confidence; his philoſophy, partaking of the ideas of the age, attracted the eſteem of the learned. Decent in his pleaſures, enlightened in his choice, beneficent without prodigality, economical without avarice; he had in a few years, with a moderate revenue, extinguiſhed forty millions of debt with which his country was loaded. His ties of kindred with the King of England did not blind his policy: like Prince Henry, he adhered to the ſyſtem of attention to France; and although ambition, which was his ruling paſſion, had twice induced him to command armies deſtined to fight againſt the French, it is certain, that if Frederic William had ſuffered himſelf to be guided by him, the affair of the Stadtholderate would have terminated by negotiation; and Pruſſia would not have undertaken a war againſt the French revolution, conducted without ſucceſs, and concluded without glory.

"Prince Henry and the Duke of Brunſwick being removed by the jealouſy of the King; their enemy, Count Hertzberg, in the firſt moments, found himſelf alone at the head of affairs; Count Fink being fitter for repreſentation than confidence. Hertzberg, forced, for the ſupport of his credit, to adopt a plan directly contrary to that of Prince Henry, gave himſelf up to England with all the impetuoſity of his violent character; and from that moment, as was very juſty obſerved by Mirabeau (whoſe work in other reſpects is nothing but a libel), at Berlin, a man muſt be an *Antigallican* to be an *Anti-Henry*. This change was quickly known

known at Verſailles; from that inſtant, the French cabinet contracted cloſer engagements with Auſtria; made advances to Ruſſia; ſuſtained with more warmth the cauſe of the Dutch patriots againſt the Stadtholder; and thus it was that a rivalſhip between courtiers, changing the policy of Europe, contributed to accelerate the progreſs of the great events, by which it was to be overturned.

"If the King had not committed the error of yielding to this intrigue, but had totally and conſtantly been guided by Hertzberg, it is probable that his reign would have been ſtormy, but glorious. Hiſtory ought to be impartial; and while we condemn the faults of this imperious, vain, paſſionate, ſharp, and vindictive miniſter; we muſt allow that he combined profound knowledge with vaſt deſigns. If he wanted the neceſſary capacity for the accompliſhment of his plans, Pruſſia poſſeſſed a ſufficient number of men of talents to execute them; and the few events which have thrown ſome luſtre on the reign of Frederic William, ought to be aſcribed entirely to this miniſter. If he undertook the revolution of Holland with imprudence, he completed it with rapidity and ſucceſs. By the celerity of this ſucceſs he diminiſhed the importance of France; he humbled the pride of Catharine II. by granting to the Poles a glimpſe of independence and liberty; he ſaved the Turks from total ruin, by threatening the court of Vienna with an invaſion of Bohemia, whilſt he raiſed inſurrections againſt it in Belgium and in Hungary; and, perhaps, the fall of the Houſe of Auſtria might have been the reſult of his bold meaſures, had not the verſatility of the King of Pruſſia ſuddenly ſtopped ſhort, juſt when he was about to gather the fruit of his efforts. The ſame jealouſy which had given him the power, deprived him of it; and Hertzberg, who governed too oſtentatiouſly, was ſpeedily precipitated from his place, by miſtreſſes whom he had affronted, and favourites whom he had deſpiſed. With him was eclipſed the glory of his maſter. Leopold reſumed his ſecurity and his influence; Ruſſia her projects; and the court of Berlin, which was the centre of European politics, became the ſhameful theatre of inferior intrigues, of abortive ſchemes, of depredations without an object, and of ſcandalous ſcenes, over which we ſhall paſs the more rapidly, as they are rather ſubjects for ſatire than for hiſtory.

"Symptoms of the King's weakneſs were quickly perceived; he could ſcarcely endure, even for a ſhort time, the conſtraint which he had impoſed on himſelf. It was ſoon underſtood, that his hours of buſineſs and of retirement were regular only in appearance; that his days were idle, and his nights dedicated to infamous orgies. He had repudiated his firſt wife, the Princeſs Elizabeth of Brunſwick, on account of miſconduct. The prudence of the Princeſs of Heſſe, his ſecond wife, did not ſhelter her from diſgrace; but though ſhe was not diſmiſſed, ſhe ſuffered, perhaps, more from the public triumph of her rivals. The King had loved a Madame de Rietz, celebrated for the licentiouſneſs of her manners, the baſeneſs of her character, and the infamy of her huſband. He never could break this ſhameful connexion, but laviſhed titles and treaſures on this courtezan, and on a ſon whom ſhe bore to him, for whoſe death he was inconſolable.

"Notwithſtanding this ſcandalous ſubjection, having become paſſionately enamoured of Mademoiſelle de Voſs, the niece of Count Fink, he was on the point of marrying her. This he communicated to the Queen, and conſulted the prieſts, who replied, that it was better to contract an illegal marriage, than to run inceſſantly from one error to another; an anſwer which, perhaps, degrades thoſe who gave it, as much as him by whom it was ſolicited. This marriage, however, did not take place. Mademoiſelle de Voſs choſe rather to ſacrifice her virtue than the glory of her lover. But, a few years after, he renewed the ſame ſcandal more completely, by marrying the Counteſs d'Enhof; thus retaining three legitimate wives and one miſtreſs, whilſt he baniſhed the French comedians from Berlin, whom he accuſed of corrupting the public manners. The alliance of voluptuouſneſs and ſuperſtition, conſtantly aſtoniſhes reaſon, and is conſtantly renewed. At the ſame time that the King abandoned himſelf, without reſtraint, to the charms of his miſtreſſes, the *Illuminati* acquired an unbounded empire over his mind: he muſt have been, or

ſeemed

ſeemed to be, an apoſtle of this ſect, in order to gain, or preſerve, its favour; for while, on one hand, he treated the Duke of Brunſwick, Prince Henry, Mollendorf, and even Hertzberg, Schulemburg, and Fink, who managed his affairs, coolly and without regard; he abandoned himſelf entirely to Welners, to Biſchofswerden, to the Princes of Deſſaw and Wurtemberg; to Frederic of Brunſwick, the Duke of Weymar, and other viſionaries, who made Moſes and Jeſus appear to him; and who, it is ſaid, carried the impoſture ſo far, as, at ſupper, to trace to him the ſhadow of the ghoſt of Cæſar.

"By amuſing his imagination with ſuch illuſions, or by terrifying him with ſuch viſions, the artful courtiers, humouring his vanity, and availing themſelves of his weakneſs, obtained poſſeſſion of all influence, without appearing to aſpire to power, and inſenſibly undermined that of the ſervants of the Great Frederic. The effect of the influence of theſe new counſellors was every where very ſoon felt: degrees were laviſhed without diſcernment; titles proſtituted without number. In a little time, as was remarked by a ſatirical writer, it would have been more difficult in Pruſſia to find a *man* than a *nobleman*. The army now ſeldom ſaw its chief, who could no longer diſguiſe how much he was become tired with military details. The receipts were diminiſhed; the expenſes multiplied; the treaſure encroached on; even the natural good temper of the King was abuſed, by intrigue, to make him exerciſe unjuſt rigours. The French adminiſtration of finance, and Launay its chief, had rendered important ſervices; it had, in nineteen years, brought into the treaſury forty-two millions five hundred thouſand crowns beyond its engagements. It was natural this ſhould excite complaints. It is a duty to relieve the people, and to redreſs abuſes; but thoſe who have ſcrupulouſly obeyed, and ſerved with zeal, ought not to be puniſhed. All Frenchmen were diſmiſſed, and ſucceeded by men without ability: this fault entailed ſerious conſequences. Deprived of ſo rich a ſource of revenue, the King adopted a ſcheme of capitation, which excited violent diſcontent; but to this he at firſt adhered with obſtinacy. At laſt, however, he was obliged to relinquiſh it, by a bold letter, in which the miniſters Hertzberg, d'Arnhim, Heinitz, Schulemburg, expreſſed themſelves in theſe energetic terms: *This meaſure alarms all claſſes of your ſubjects, effaces from their hearts the title of well-beloved, and chills the zeal of thoſe whom you have called to your councils.* Such a letter entitles thoſe who wrote it to our eſteem; and leaves room to regret, that a prince, capable of profiting by it, had not confided ſolely in thoſe miniſters." *Vol.* i. *p.* 32.

(To be continued.)

XXXIX. *Tears and Smiles*: a miſcellaneous Collection of Poems. By PETER PINDAR, Eſq. Small 8vo. pp. 167. With Frontiſpiece. 5s. *Weſt and Hughes.*

CONTENTS.

JULIA; or, the Victim of Love: an elegiac Ballad—Orſon and Ellen: a legendary Tale—New old Ballads—Odes, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT TO NEW OLD BALLADS.

"THE following ballads were compoſed ſeveral years ago, in imitation of authors of the reigns of Harry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and James, and ſent to ſome of my literary friends as innocent deceptions. P. P."

THE PETITION OF THE LOVER.

"AH! ſay not 'No' unto my pray'r,
For I have loved thee full long;
To theſe twin eyes thou art moſt fayre,
Surpaſſing praiſe of ſweeteſt ſong.
Then ſay not 'No' unto my pray'r,
But be ſo kind as thou art fayre.

"Why art thou with rare beauty bleſt?
Only to bleſs mankynde, I wiſs;
Not for to robbe the harte of reſt,
But fill it with a ſea of bliſſe.
Then ſay not 'No' unto my pray'r,
But be ſo kynde as thou art fayre.

"The ſunne was made to warme the earte,
And plenty make, and kepe off blite;
So ſhould thy beauty's ſunne give birthe
To our ſouls harveſts of delyte.

Then ſay not 'No' unto my prayer,
But be ſo kynde as thou art fayre."
P. 118.

THE BRENNED MOTH,
A Ballade.

"AH! ſilly Moth, what haſt thou done?
To ſuch miſhap why didſt thou runne?
Brent be thy legges, and eke thy wings,
And fate doth pierce thee with his ſtings.

"What folly could thy mynde perſwade
To leave thy fields of dew and ſhade,
Where glow-worms light with lanterns ſheen
The little elves that praunce the green?

"There mighteſt thou on pennons light
Enjoy the ſilence of mute nighte,
And flicker hill and vale around,
Without a foe—without a wound.

"Poor fly!—but why thy folly blame?
We, wiſer mortals, act the ſame!
On mad ambitious fires we gaze,
And, doating, periſh in the blaze."
P. 126.

A BALLADE OF PRAYER,
By Sir James Melville.

Addreſſed to Queen Elizabeth, on his preſuming to liſten privately to her Majeſty while ſhe played on the Virginals.

Delivered by Lord Hunſdon.

"OH! in your gracious goodneſſe deigne
To pardon mee, moſt mighty Queene,
Who dared (not to be forgeven)
To heare on erth the ſonges of heaven!

"I ſtroſe to flye from ſoche ſwete ſounde,
But nail'd was I unto the grounde;
My feet, entraunced, could not move,
And all my mynde was loſt in love.

"What puniſhment your gracious ſenſe
Ordaineth for my rude offence,
Yet be it grate, and life deſtroye,
It may not equal my *paſt joye*.

"If you would more than cruel be,
Doth muſt not be devis'd for me;
But take my ears quick ſenſe away,
When you, grate Queene, ſhall ſinge and playe." *P.* 130.

A BALLADE OF WYNTER.

"LOUD blowe the wyndes with bluſtering breath,
And ſnows fall cold upon the heath,
And hill and vale looke drear;
The torrents foam with headlong roar,
And trees their chilly loads deplore,
And droppe the icy tear.

"The little birdes, with wiſhfull eye,
For almes unto my cottage flye,
Sith they can boaſte no hoard:
Sharpe in myne houſe the pilgrims peep,
But Robin will not diſtance keepe,
So percheth on my boarde.

"Now on the cradle doth he hye,
And kenneth down, with connyng eye,
Upon my babe below;
And finding comfort in my cot,
He tweedles forth a ſimple note,
And ſhakes his wings of ſnow.

"Come in, ye little minſtrels ſwete,
And from your feathers ſhake the ſleete,
And warme your freezing bloode:
No cat ſhall touch a ſingle plume;
Come in, ſweet choir—nay, fill my room,
And take of grain a treat.

"Then flicker gay about my beams,
And hoppe and doe what pleaſaunt ſeemes,
And be a joyfull throng,
Till Spring may cloath the naked grove;
Then go and build your neſts, and love,
And thank me with a ſong." *P.* 137.

BALLADE
To a Fiſh of the Brooke.

"WHY flyeſt thou away with fear?
Truſt me, there's nought of danger near,
I have no wicked hooke,
All cover'd with a ſnaring bait,
Alas! to tempt thee to thy fate,
And dragge thee from the brooke.

"O harmleſs tenant of the flood,
I do not wiſh to ſpill thy blood;
For Nature unto thee
Perchance hath given a tender wife,
And children dear, to charme thy life,
As ſhe hath done for me.

"Enjoy thy ſtreame, O harmleſs fiſh;
And when an angler, for his diſh,
Through gluttony's vile ſin,
Attempts, a wretch, to pull thee *out*,
God give thee ſtrength, O gentel trout,
To pull the raſkall *in*!" *P.* 143.

ANCIENT

ANCIENT SIMPLICITY.

"FOLK be too fond of mounting Fortune's wheel;
And though ſhe humbleth thouſands in the muck,
Ambition's flame their brenning boſoms feel,
Pardie! they muſt crawl up, and try their luck.

"But when *aloft*——themſelves they ſcarcely know,
Deſpiſefull ſquinting on the world below:
But when they tremble, none lament their thrall,
But grin, and point their finger to their fall.

"To ſhew that I am not now uttering lies,
I'll tell a little tale in Æſop guiſe.

THE YOUNG CROWS AND THE YOUNG WRENS.

A Tale.

"A CROW upon a lofty tree
Did build her ſticky neſt;
And younglings did ſhe bring to light,
In number five at leaſt.

"One morning, on a ſummer's day,
Did peep eche youngling Crow,
And ſpied upon a brambling buſh
Some youngling Wrens below.

"Theſe ſimple Wrens in happy glee
Did ſpread their little wing;
And, lightſome, hopp'd from buſh to buſh,
And merrily did ſing.

"'Poor humble creatures,' cry'd the Crows,
'Eche is a beggar wight;
'Look up to *us*, and ſee our ſtate,
'Our houſes lofty hight.

"'*We* look upon the beamy ſkies,
'While you through hedges wade;
'*We* gaze upon the morning ſun,
'While *ye* are loſt in ſhade.

"'Poor imps departe, nor here offend;
'Take off eche ſelie face;
'This hill was only made for *crows*,
'Then do not us diſgrace.

"'If you do not this region quit,
'We'll dung upon you ſoon.'
The ſmiling Wrens made anſwer none,
But trill'd their little tune.

"Short time had paſs'd, when ſuddenly
Grim Boreas 'gan howl;
The thunder crack'd, the lightning flaſh'd,
And frighted man and fowl.

"While thus the dredefull thunder crack'd,
And lightning broad did flaſh;
The limb whereon the Crows were perch'd
Did give a ſudden craſh.

"Down came the limb, and with it down
Did tumble eche young Crow;
Some broke their legs, and ſome their wings,
And doleful look'd below.

"'Twas now the time for Wrens to jeer;
So forth did fly the train,
And, twittering, ſaw with ſmiles the Crows
All ſprawling on the plain.

"Then taunting an arch Wren began:
'Sir Crows, of *high* renowne,
'Ye came, by this your dirty trim,
'All in a *hurry* down.

"'And by the looke of all your limbs,
'And feathers ſous'd with rain,
'It will be ſome ſmall time before
'Your Graces mount again.

"'Proud fooles, how ſelie ye deſcend
'From ſkies to *dirty fens!*
'Thank Heaven, with *hedges* we're content,
'And happy to be *Wrens'*." P. 145.

XL. *The Modern Land Steward;* in which the Duties and Functions of Stewardſhip are conſidered and explained. With their ſeveral Relations to the Intereſts of the Landlord, Tenant, and the Public. Including various and appropriate Information on rural and economical Affairs. By the AUTHOR of "the New Farmer's Calendar," &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 415. 10s. 6d. *Symonds, Wright.*

CONTENTS.

PRELIMINARY Obſervations on the great leading Topics of political Economy—On the various Characters of Stewardſhip—A Category

of the Duties, general and particular, of the Steward—The firſt Acts of Stewardſhip—On letting and leaſing Farms—On the home or official Duties within the Demeſne, including Hints on the improved Culture of the Demeſne Lands—The Office of Accounts—General Hints on rural Affairs—Detached Articles of Information—On Diviſion of Lands, and on Farm Buildings—Enumeration of the various Fences—Piſé, or building in Mould—Building Eſtimates—The leading Principles of Tillage on the various Soils—Drainage of Bog, Moraſs, and Fen—Draining, Embankment, Irrigation—Roads and Iron Rail-ways—Pit-pump—Brick-making, Tiles, Slate—Ochre, Kelp, Wells—Fiſh-ponds, &c.—Timber-planting, with its Relations—Various Foreſt Trees and Shrubs—Furze, Broom, and Heath—Woods and Plantations—Felling Timber—Barking—Charcoal—Fuel—Seaſoning and Preſervation of Timber, Remedies, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"GRANTING a work of this kind to be at all uſeful, a new one ſeemed abſolutely neceſſary, ſince the only two in our language, of any reputation, have been long ſince out of print, and the lateſt of them become extremely ſcarce; to this may be added, the conſideration of thoſe changes and improvements, which have taken place in our agricultural ſyſtem, ſince their times.

"The works to which I allude, are thoſe of Laurence and Mordant. Edward Laurence, author of 'The Duty 'and Office of a Land Steward,' brother to the Rev. Mr. Laurence, the celebrated horticultural writer, was an eminent land-ſurveyor, in the reigns of Anne and George the Firſt. John Mordant publiſhed his 'Complete 'Steward,' in two volumes, dedicated to Sir William Wake, Baronet, in 1761. Laurence was truly an original writer on this ſubject, which he tells us in his preface, making great complaints of the general unfaithfulneſs of ſtewards, was 'wholly new.' Mordant has taken the work of his predeceſſor as a model, making large and uſeful additions, evidently the reſult of much practice and experience: in my turn, I have availed myſelf of all the aſſiſtance which was to be derived from them both, and from every other ſource of information, within my reach, which, combined with the portion I had already acquired by my own obſervation, I hope will not be altogether too trifling for uſe, or too mean to deſerve correction.

"In addition to the preciſe duties of the ſteward, I have ſelected ſuch leading articles of economical and agricultural information, as I judged would be moſt conducive to a general and comprehenſive knowledge of thoſe important ſubjects; but I have totally omitted thoſe tables of menſuration and of intereſt, and thoſe law inſtruments, of which Mordant's books are ſo full, having no room to ſpare for that, which will doubtleſs be ſought in its more proper place. In the admeaſurement of land and timber, the practitioner may make uſe of the tables of Davis or Culluyer, and he is farther promiſed the valuable aſſiſtance of Profeſſor Hutton on the ſame ſubjects." *P.* vi.

"The generous advocates of humanity to brute animals will be gratified by the following intelligence. Lord Carrington, preſident of the Board of Agriculture, in the true ſpirit of practical humanity, ſome time ſince requeſted Meſſrs. Melliſh to make trial at the Victualling Office, of the ſlaughtering-knife for *laying* oxen. Thoſe gentlemen complied, and with a commendable zeal and perſeverance, totally overcame the obſtinate prejudices of their ſervants, in conſequence of which, the method of *laying* oxen with the knife, inſtead of the old cruel, laborious, and troubleſome method, has met the moſt complete ſucceſs. The animal falls ſenſeleſs in an inſtant, and not only the head and neck, but the carcaſe in general, is found to be in a much ſuperior condition, to that, in which it had uſed to be, after the numerous and uncertain blows, bruiſes, and frights, too commonly attendant on the old method. It was ſaid, that on trial, the ox ſeemed ſenſible of pain ten minutes after he had fallen, which, if poſſible, cannot come in the form of an objection, ſince all that can be deſired, is to bring the animal eaſily and quiet

quiet to the ground. In the ſame way, we are aſſured by the Rev. Mr. Marſhall, eels and fiſh of all kinds may be inſtantaneouſly killed, an inciſion being made with a ſharp-pointed penknife, or punctures with a bodkin, longitudinally, into the brain, about half an inch or an inch above the eyes, according to the ſize of the fiſh: a method which will be remembered by thoſe, who generouſly wiſh to leſſen the unneceſſary ſufferings of animal nature." *P.* xi.

EXTRACTS.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATUTE LAWS AGAINST FORESTALLING AND REGRATING.

"PREVIOUSLY to the preſent century, and indeed until within the laſt thirty or forty years, the portion of land under culture, for the production of bread corn, ſeems to have been fully adequate to the ſubſiſtence of the number of people, at a reaſonable rate, with an occaſional ſurplus for exportation. This being granted, it may ſeem ſtrange, that ſo great inconvenience to the public, and diſtreſs to the poor, on account of the dearneſs of corn, ſhould have recurred at ſuch frequent periods. It evidently proves the exiſtence of an error ſomewhere; and as we have none to charge to the account of nature, in any ſenſe, no doubt can remain that the blame attaches excluſively to ourſelves. After this diſcovery, our next inquiry will naturally be, in what particulars have we erred, and what are the proper remedies? On this head I ſhall ſpeak almoſt without reſerve, and certainly without apology, which ought not to be required from him, who making a ſincere uſe of ſuch information as he has been able to obtain, has no other object or view than the public good. I apprehend then, that all the inconveniences and public loſſes, from a ſcarcity of the firſt neceſſaries, which have been, at various periods, ſuſtained by this country, are to be attributed purely to the injudicious reſtraints upon agriculture and commerce, both domeſtic and foreign, ariſing from that notable branch of legiſlative ſuperſtition, faſhionably ſtyled *the police of corn;* and from certain other errors, ſtill more prominent, the particularization of which I muſt beg leave to decline: for the evil, judging from reaſon and analogy, and the invariable experience, throughout all times, and in all countries, of the benumbing effect of reſtraints on human commerce, there ſeems to be no remedy worthy of adoption, ſhort of abſolute freedom. Nor can I diſcover any legitimate reaſon for thoſe exceſſive diſtreſſes of the labouring poor of this country, during a ſcarcity, by which certain ranks above them, even profit, and for which there exiſts an obvious, juſt, and eaſy remedy.

"The advocates for an accumulation of legal reſtraints upon commerce, with their everlaſting failures before their eyes, with the conſtant experience that in every ſucceeding period of time, mankind feel the abſolute neceſſity of looſening themſelves from theſe impolitic and fruitleſs ſhackles, will yet be eternally dabbling. They cannot, or will not diſtinguiſh thoſe dilemmas, in which the uncontrollable nature of things alone, from the infinite complexity of the caſe, can adminiſter the proper remedy: they are not aware, that nature herſelf would operate all at which they aim, granting them even a premium for their forbearance, whereas their own gratuitous induſtry is ever at a diſcount, which falls cruelly heavy upon the rights, intereſts, and convenience of their unfortunate clients, the people. They are miſled by the analogy of uncommon and extreme caſes, which it is acknowledged may, and ſometimes do require the temporary intervention of control; the perpetuation of which, would conſtitute the very eſſence of abſurdity, in fact, would render the remedy a thouſand degrees worſe than the diſeaſe.

"The traditional and ſtatute laws againſt certain branches of induſtry, ſtyled Foreſtalling and Regrating, and all permanent laws againſt the exportation of the produce of a country, are of the above impolitic deſcription. All commerce in corn, excepting that between the grower and conſumer, was actually made a puniſhable offence by a ſtatute of Edward VI. and theſe are the kind of laws, the repeal of which is now-a-days ſo much regretted! It would be difficult for the moſt acute reſtraint-monger to deviſe one better calculated for the promotion of famine in a country, than the aforeſaid ſtatute of Edward. It is vain to expect, that the grower of any article will, or can

can produce more than amounts to his own conſumption, unleſs he ſhall be aſſured of a certain market. Equally vain it is to expect that convenience, but from an open trade; or plenty from any other ſource than from unreſtrained growth, and unreſtrained diſpoſal. All thoſe who employ their property in jobbing any article, in other words, foreſtalling, or regrating it, or ſpeculating upon it (for monopoly, in this caſe, is a term abſurd and inapplicable, ſeeing the market is open to all), are indirectly and virtually furniſhing a capital for the growth of that article, and the oftener *in a day, or an hour*, they buy, and ſell, and job the ſaid article, the greater proofs they exhibit of a laudable induſtry; and the more they profit, the greater capital they accumulate, ultimately adminiſtering to plenty, and the public benefit. Common ſenſe, and never-failing experience throughout all ages, have evinced the abſolute neceſſity of theſe middle men, in times of plenty; in times of dearth, they render a material ſervice to the public, by checking exportation, and regulating the conſumption and price in a meaſure proper to the criſis. Let the advocates for control over men's private commercial tranſactions anſwer the following queſtion. After a ſecond, or third productive year, what conſequences would reſult, if at that grand *depot* of corn, Mark Lane, London, no jobbers or ſpeculators were permitted to engroſs the ſurplus? Theſe advocates are probably yet to be taught, that ſuch an event would be attended with the certain conſequence of total ruin to the inferior farmers, and moſt of the country merchants; the fall of rents, the decreaſe of culture, and laſtly, of famine, or the neceſſity of a conſtant import of foreign corn.

"It is curious, although ſuch an anomaly is by no means uncommon, that certain of the moſt violent declaimers againſt this pretended ſpecies of monopoly, are of the ſtaunchеſt ſupporters of the real, and moſt grievous, ſuffered by the labouring claſſes of this country. The liberty too which is aſſumed by theſe calumniators, of defaming honeſt and fair-dealing men, for making the moſt of their own property, in the true and genuine ſpirit of trade, the ſame ſpirit preciſely, in which themſelves act, in all collateral tranſactions, is inconſiſtent with the protection which all men have a right to require from a juſt government. Not only individuals, but even whole bodies of men, farmers, millers, and cattle-jobbers particularly, are held up to public contempt and deteſtation, in a manner to endanger their lives and properties, and to the ſtirring up of a ſavage and ferocious, yet lurking ſpirit of revenge, in the minds of the lower claſſes, againſt which the moſt innocent man cannot guard. Nobody can be ignorant, that the fires and the many enormities which have happened, in every time of ſcarcity, are to be attributed to the violent and inflammatory harangues and newſpaper declamations againſt foreſtalling. This year, pending a trial for regrating, chancing to be amongſt ſome labouring bricklayers, when the ſubject of the trial was diſcuſſed, one of them remarked to me, that in Queen Anne's reign there was a ſcarcity of corn, but that on the mob riſing, and hanging up a farmer, corn inſtantly fell in price; and that, had he the opportunity, he would hang one up in every county, the only method, in his opinion (and in this they all concurred), to make bread cheap. I overheard in the ſtreet an elderly devout-looking perſon inſtructing a young man, that thoſe who held back corn in times of ſcarcity deſerved to be precipitated from the higheſt ſtory of their houſes, and that their blood, like that of Jezebel, ought to be licked up by dogs! Another perſon related to me, that a man had ſaid, he knew a farmer whoſe barn and granary were full of wheat, that the raſcal ought to be maſſacred for it, and that if he could get the opportunity, he would ſet his whole premiſes alight. There are no doubt ſome perſons, who give themſelves credit for extraordinary ſagacity, in foſtering this madneſs in the minds of the vulgar, and in goading them to action with their vehement orations, their paragraphs, and their popular ballads. They are cunningly turning out a tub to the whale, without reflecting, that after buoying itſelf a while with their tub, the huge irrational brute may return, and ſwallow up themſelves: that, to be ſure, would be a thing to be lamented, but it is not leſs lamentable, that ſincere and honeſt men ſhould lie thus at the mercy of addle-pated blockheads, or deſigning knaves, who are playing

playing upon the cullibility of the people." *P.* 9.

DRAUGHT OXEN.

"SO much controverſial ink has been already ſhed on the ſubject of *draught oxen*, that I confeſs myſelf not only heartily weary of it, but not a little apprehenſive of diſguſting the reader by a repetition; yet, viewing it as a national queſtion, particularly intereſting in theſe times of warning or of actual ſcarcity, I am yet emulous of a farther endeavour to place it in a ſtrong, if not in a new light. I remember to have read in ſome old French book, that the reaſon, why we of this country ſo often failed in our enterpriſes, was, becauſe we took ſuch a length of time to deliberate; and I cannot help thinking, that, inſtead of wrangling for forty years, on the queſtion of which we ought to prefer, oxen or horſes in agriculture, it would have been much more for the national profit, to have decided the diſpute in one quarter of the time, by actual experimental practice. The ſame reaſoning applies equally to the home growth of *Spaniſh wool*; let us ſet heartily about breeding the ſheep, referring farther diſpute to the wool-ſtaplers, when the ſamples ſhall have arrived at market.

"As to the draught-ox queſtion, it ought, in the firſt place, to be viewed as a national one, and not, as it has frequently been, merely in reference to individual profit. Could the major part of our draught cattle be converted into food, the national profit thereby, would be ſo immenſe and ſtriking, as to exceed all calculation: beſide bringing ſuch an ample additional ſupply of the beſt fleſh proviſion to market, it would go to take from our general agricultural account, one very heavy ſunk charge, that of worn-out horſes.

"It has been urged, that farmers may indemnify themſelves from any loſs on horſes, by breeding, or purchaſing them young, and diſpoſing of them to advantage, in their prime; granting this, the national diſadvantage in the end is the ſame, and would be obviated in the uſe of oxen. But I am not diſpoſed to grant even this, without reſtriction; for although I have ſeen plenty of calculations, in round numbers, of the certain profits to be made in this mode, by the ſale of horſes, I have too often known them fail in practice. Theſe calculations always ſuppoſe the horſes advantageouſly bought, in the firſt inſtance, quite ſuitable, and well ſold in the concluſion; as a novel always ends in a marriage and a fortune. The truth is, the ſpeculation is not without its riſks and difficulties, always encouraging a man to keep too many horſes, under the idea, that, being for ſale, they therefore muſt be fed high, with little work; and frequently, the price is but a trifle more, with all the riſk of change, than that of a good uſeful horſe, much wanted at home. I have known five-and-twenty guineas given for a yearling, to be kept in the ſtyle of a race-horſe, until five or ſix years old, on the ſpeculation of then ſelling him at about thirty-five or forty pounds. Without denying the poſſibility of individual profit, by this plan of ſelling labouring cattle in their prime, it ſurely might be done to equal advantage and far leſs riſk, with oxen as with horſes.

"There are, moreover, in this queſtion, various common aſſumptions on very inſufficient grounds; the moſt prominent of theſe are, the irremediable ſlowneſs of oxen, and their inferiority of performance to horſes, as to quantity of labour; but ſuch objections do not, in the ſlighteſt degree, affect the general queſtion, provided credit be really due to the accounts we have of the qualifications (not of individuals), but of four ſeveral ſpecies of our oxen, from which reſource the whole country might be ſupplied, at leaſt, as quickly as the cattle are probable to be demanded, during the exiſtence of prejudice, and according to the gradual pace of improvement. Nor is there the ſmalleſt reaſon to diſtruſt the often repeated teſtimonies of the high qualifications of thoſe famous breeds alluded to, the reporters being practical men, and of the utmoſt reſpectability. The ſpecies are thoſe of Herefordſhire, Suſſex, Devonſhire, and part of Wales. Theſe oxen, the Devons being the moſt ſpeedy, and thoſe of Herefordſhire the ſtrongeſt, are equal to horſes, both at plough and cart, and by ſome held even ſuperior. One of the Turners of Herefordſhire (a family well known in that county, as farmers and pig-dealers, has aſſured me, that their oxen are ſuperior to horſes, in all reſpects, in their long journies, at chalk-

cart.

cart. I muſt repeat, my opinion ſtill remains the ſame, of the neceſſity and the profit of feeding the labouring ox with corn; nor does the expectation of finding them otherwiſe equal to horſes appear to me conſonant with common ſenſe. Here we have obviouſly the cauſe of the alleged neceſſity of keeping three or more oxen to do the labour of two horſes, a circumſtance which muſt invariably occur with horſes themſelves differently fed, namely, one team with hay and corn, the other with hay only; but allowing ſuch neceſſity, it ought not to be forgotten, that the ſuperfluous oxen would be all of the productive claſs, very unlike horſes, and that thence would accrue neither national nor individual loſs, but even profit, ſo long as beef ſhould pay for keep. The ſaving of corn in the uſe of oxen, is not, or ought not, to be the object, as by ſome erroneouſly ſuppoſed.

"The concluſions I am diſpoſed to draw from the above premiſes are, that in proceſs of time nearly all the ſlow draught-work of Britain might be performed by the excellent breeds of cattle juſt deſcribed; and to my own conviction, with very few exceptions, equally in point of expedition as at preſent; but even allowing ſome diſadvantage in that reſpect, it muſt be conſiderable indeed, not to be overbalanced by the conſideration of employing cattle, which, after their labour ſhall be over, may be converted into the fineſt food for man. In fine, a mighty difficulty it is truly, for a gentleman farmer to ſend into Herefordſhire, Suſſex, or Devonſhire, to purchaſe a yoke or two of oxen for his own conviction, whether a pair of them, proportionally well corn-fed, will not equal, at plough or cart, a pair of his beſt horſes." *P.* 101.

PISE' BUILDINGS.

"A MOST expeditious and durable method has been for ages in uſe in the province of Lyons, in France, of building the walls of houſes of rammed and compreſſed earth, provincially ſtyled *piſé*, of which a minute and intereſting account may be found in vol. i. Board Communications, p. 387, preſented by Henry Holland, Eſq. architect.

"On this ſubject a material queſtion ariſes; if it can be anſwered favourably, the *piſé* method of building would merit univerſal adoption among us, for cottages and inferior farm-buildings, and alſo for garden and park walls. Will walls of earth be ſufficiently dry, and equally durable, in our humid climate, as in the more favourable one of ſouthern France? The memoir proceeding from ſo able a judge as Mr. Holland, is a preſumption that no objection of the kind alluded to is probable to exiſt. However it may turn out, nothing can be more eaſy than the experiment. Something ſimilar to this method of building, being an improvement on the old Engliſh mud wall, is ſucceſsfully practiſed at Charleſtown, Cornwall, the property of Charles Rathleigh, Eſq. The expenſe in Cornwall is about one third of that of brick-work. Concerning piſé buildings, I have only room for a few general hints, and part of the details, referring the reader as above. The French author hints at the probability of ſucceſs in this method of building, for even houſes and large manufactories of ſeveral ſtories height; I muſt own, however, it ſeems ſtrange to me that a practice ſo ancient (for an account of it may be found in Pliny's Natural Hiſtory), and ſo well known in Italy, Barbary, and Spain, ſhould be confined in France to the Lyoneſe only, and remain unpractiſed and even unknown in every other part of that country.

"The earth proper for this buſineſs is ſuch as poſſeſſes ſufficient tenacity, without too much moiſture; good binding loam, or good brick earth, or clay tempered with lime and gritty ſand. Of this earth, walls of any ſize or height are conſtructed, ſimply by ramming and compreſſing it in wooden moulds or caſes. No chopped ſtraw, or hair, or any foreign ſubſtance, is ever admitted in piſé, which might tend to render the earth hollow and crumbling, the deſideratum being the cloſeſt poſſible union of particles, as in the natural proceſs of the formation of ſtone.

"In the *preparation of the earth*, dig with a pick-axe, break it fine, and make a heap. Uſe rakes, with an interval of an inch and a quarter between the teeth, that pebbles of the ſize of a walnut may eſcape, and only the large ſtones be drawn off. Little more earth muſt be prepared than can be worked

up in one day, and it is proper to work it under a ſhelter, if poſſible, at leaſt to cover it in caſe of rain, which would make it mere puddle, and uſeleſs for the purpoſe; being too dry, it may be moiſtened with watering-pots, or, as I ſhould conceive, with freſh tenacious earth: laſtly, every foreign article ſuſceptible of change, conſequently liable to rot, muſt be carefully picked out. On beating a ſmall portion of earth, and weighing it immediately afterwards, it was found to contain thirty-nine pounds and an half; fifteen days after, it had loſt four pounds and a quarter; in another fifteen days, it loſt one pound; in fifteen more, its weight was diminiſhed only half a pound. In the ſpace of forty-five days, the moiſture was completely evaporated, and its weight diminiſhed by about one eighth; conſequently only one eighth of the whole was occupied by moiſture. This experiment demonſtrates the difference between piſé and mud walls, the materials of the former being originally dry, becomes impervious and ſolid, and capable of ſupporting a heavy ſuperſtructure, even for a century or two; that of the latter being worked up with water, and mixed with heterogeneous periſhable articles, when thoſe decay, the walls become full of chinks and cavities, which render it weak, brittle, and of ſhort duration." *P.* 190.

EMBANKMENTS.

"THERE are many parts of the kingdom where wonderful improvements may be made by embankments. Immenſe tracks of valuable land may be gained, not only from the ſea, but from large rivers and lakes; and the advantages that would accrue, even by preventing many of thoſe rivers from overflowing their banks, and in great floods inundating the whole adjacent level country, are too manifeſt to require illuſtration.

"In ſome places, a bank of only three or four feet in height, might, at a very ſmall expenſe, prevent thouſands of acres being overflown, whole crops being carried off, and an immenſe deal of other damage being done. In other parts, very trifling banks might be the means of gaining very large tracks of country, which, in their preſent ſtate, are perhaps of little or no value.

"In Yorkſhire, Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire (Eſſex), and in other places, many hundred thouſands of acres have been gained by embanking. In Holland, the whole country has in a great meaſure been gained in this way. Near Cheſter, the River Dee Company have alſo gained ſome thouſands of acres from the ſea, which are now divided into ſeveral beautiful farms, one of which pays a rent of 500*l.* per annum. The others are ſmaller, but the whole together amounts to 2000*l.* per annum; forming a very pretty eſtate, neatly encloſed, and ſubdivided by thriving hedges into ſquare or rectangular fields.

"Large ſums have been expended by individuals, with a view of guarding againſt inundations; but owing to the embankments they have made being injudiciouſly placed, and as badly conſtructed, the deſired effect has not always been produced; particularly in the northern parts of Cheſhire, on the banks of the Merſey, where embankments have been thrown up at a great expenſe, which, from the manner they are placed, may in ſome caſes, by confining the courſe of the river, do more harm than good.

"The above embankments are reared ſo cloſe upon the ſides of the river, that in many places it is confined to a ſpace not more than twenty yards over. Owing to this, and to an aqueduct acroſs the river, with only one arch inſtead of two, which it ought, at leaſt, to have had, the water, ſometimes in great floods, riſes to the height of about twenty feet above the ordinary level, and overflows the embankments, although now, by frequent addition, they are about that height.

"Inſtead of twenty, had theſe embankments been eighty or one hundred yards diſtant from each other, and the river widened in the narroweſt places, one third, or one fourth of their preſent height would have been quite ſufficient. The ſpace of ground between the embankments and the river, need by no means be kept in a waſte or uſeleſs ſtate; it would produce the richeſt paſture, or meadow hay, by its frequent manurings with the fertilizing particles left upon it, when flooded by the river; and thoſe ſpots, if any, unfit for ſuch production, might be profitably planted with aquatics.

"A propoſal has been made for the embankment of Lancaſter Sands, that

is to exclude the ſea entirely, from a bay expoſed to a ſouth-weſterly wind, more than ten miles acroſs, containing a ſurface of nearly forty thouſand acres, where the tide riſes about fourteen to eighteen feet perpendicular height. Ulverſtone and Duddon Sands, on the ſame coaſt, are alſo propoſed to be embanked; and, according to the opinion of Major Gilpin, about nine hundred acres of very good land might be there gained at an expenſe not much exceeding 20,000*l.*

"*Banks againſt the ſea.* The firſt conſideration is, what is the greateſt depth of water at the higheſt ſpring-tide. About *two feet* higher than that, ſhould be the ſummit of the bank: this is much more ſafe than one ſpare foot only, ſince the damage of a ſingle overflow may exceed the expenſe of an additional foot. If in expoſed places, the bank were to be at firſt conſtructed to the height of even three additional feet, it would not be an improvident expenſe, more particularly conſidering, that new works of this kind always ſubſide.

"The banks being large, it is a neceſſary precaution, frequently to take the levels for ſome time after they are completed, leſt they ſhould ſubſide too much.

"If the embankment be intended to exclude the ſea from a low marſhy piece of ground, over which it flows only at ſpring tides, the operation is eaſy, and to be effected at a ſmall expenſe. If to reclaim a piece of land that is covered every tide, either in ſome bay or creek, or on the ſides or windings of ſome large river, in which the tide ebbs and flows, the work will be ſomewhat more difficult, in proportion to the depth of the water and rapidity of the current.

"To exclude the ſea from ſome expoſed ſituation, either at the mouth of a river, or in a bay or inlet uncovered every tide, the work will be the moſt difficult and moſt expenſive of all, in proportion to its expoſure to prevailing winds, and to the depth of water to be reſiſted. Each of theſe ſituations requires a different mode of management." *P.* 271.

XLI. *The Natural Hiſtory of Volcanoes:* including ſubmarine Volcanoes, and other analogous Phenomena. By the ABBE ORDINAIRE, formerly Canon of St. Amable at Riom in Auvergne. Tranſlated from the original French Manuſcript, by R. C. DALLAS, Eſq.—8vo. pp. 328. 7*s.* *Cadell and Davies.*

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I. Mountains in general contain large Chaſms—They differ from one another in their internal Structure—The ſame Mountain conſiſts of various Subſtances—In ſome, Pyrites are found in large Quantities—The Burning of a Mountain may be cauſed by thoſe Minerals—Emery's Experiment.—II. Of the Crater—The Intrepidity of certain Obſervers.—III. At its Commencement a Volcano has but one Mouth—Many Vents ſhow the exhauſted State of a volcanic Mountain—A Deſcription of the Devil's Mouth, and of ſome other Volcanoes in ſimilar Situations—The State of that in the Iſland of Amſterdam: the prodigious Heat of its Waters—The Difference between Fahrenheit's Thermometer and that of Réamur.—IV. There are no Volcanoes in Plains—Of Fires in Mines—Of the Fires called Firedamps (Moffettes)—Of permanent Fires on the Surface of the Earth—The State of Mount Kargouſch-Kougiſch.—V. Of internal permanent Fires, commonly called central Fires—Theſe Fires the moſt common Cauſe of Earthquakes—Central Fires may cauſe the Burning of a Mountain—To them is owing the Phenomenon of the Phlegræi Campi.—VI. Are all Mountains produced by ſubterranean Fires—Proofs of the Conflagration being poſterior to the Formation of the Mountain.—VII. Are all Volcanoes formed under the Sea—The Characteriſtics that diſtinguiſh Volcanoes from the general ſubterranean Fires.—VIII. All Volcanoes above the Sea occupy lofty Heights—Of the Fires formed at the Foot of a Volcano—The Cauſe of the Elevation of Volcanoes on Land.—IX. The Volcanoes of the Moon have Eruptions equal to thoſe of the Volcanoes

Volcanoes of our Globe—That Planet abounds with very high Mountains. —X. The ſtriking Contraſt between the great Elevation of the Volcanoes on Land, and the Lowneſs of the ſubmarine Volcanoes.—XI. Iſlands rendered uninhabitable by their Volcanoes—The ſingular State of Iceland, in reſpect to its Fires, and the Heat of its Waters.—XII. Volcanoes are not Vents for a grand Reſervoir of Fire in the Centre of the Globe—The aſtoniſhing Quantity of the Fires of Kamtchatka.—XIII. Volcanoes render the Places around them fertile and healthy—The Danger of their Vicinity.—XIV. What are the Cauſes of the Convulſions of a Volcano—Their Effects upon the Mountain, upon the adjacent Places, and often at a very great Diſtance.——XV. The Sea, when near, partakes the Motions of the Earth—Prodigious Oſcillation of the Sea at Awatcha—The Eruption of a Volcano puts an end to the great Conflict of Nature.—XVI. The Eruption of a Volcano one of the grandeſt Sights a Man can behold —The Fall of the ejected Subſtances —The prodigious Diſtance to which they are ſometimes carried.——XVII. Of the dry Fog in 1783—It did not proceed either from the Convulſions in Calabria, or from thoſe in Iceland —The Opinion of the Abbé Berthollon of the Cauſe of that Phenomenon. —XVIII. Of the Nature of the Subſtances ejected at the Time of an Eruption.——XIX. The incredible Quantity of Lava that iſſues from a Volcano—The principal fiery Pits of Volcanoes muſt have horizontal Branches.——XX. The Crater of a Volcano ſometimes vomits boiling Water—Of the Water Volcano of St. Jago de Guatimala.—XXI. Nature proceeds uniformly in the Diſcharge from Volcanoes—Wherever the Lava flows, it creates a Sterility of an indefinite Duration.—XXII. Volcanoes become extinct, from the Mines being exhauſted; from the Falling of the Summit, &c.——XXIII. The Earth has been deſolated by a great Number of Volcanoes.——XXIV. The Giants' Cauſeway—Its wonderful Formation—Various Opinions reſpecting its Origin.—XXV. The Volcanoes known to be burning on the Globe—The Volcanoes on the Continent and in the Iſlands of Europe.—XXVI. Volcanoes on the Continent and in the Iſlands of Aſia. —XXVII. Volcanoes on the Continent and in the Iſlands of Africa.— XXVIII. The Volcanoes of America. —XXIX. Obſervations on the general Proximity of Volcanoes to the Sea. —XXX. An extinguiſhed Volcano may be rekindled—Veſuvius, after lying apparently extinguiſhed for ſeveral Centuries, took fire again in the Reign of the Emperor Titus—The Death of Pliny the Naturaliſt—Veſuvius, after burning about a thouſand Years, was again apparently ſuppreſſed.—XXXI. The great Antiquity of Veſuvius and Etna as Volcanoes—Grounds for thinking that Etna has been formerly extinguiſhed. ——XXXII. Of the Mud-Volcano at Maccalouba—Its extraordinary Eruptions.—XXXIII. Diſcovery of a Phenomenon of a ſimilar Kind made by M. Pallas—Its Eruption in 1794.—XXXIV. The Hydropyric Volcanoes of England—Reflections on thoſe Phenomena.—XXXV. In what Caſes, and where, it is to be feared that Volcanoes may again break out.—XXXVI. Of ſubmarine Volcanoes—Volcano of Santorin—Periods of its firſt eight Eruptions in the Courſe of more than two thouſand Years, and what they produced—Particulars of the ninth Eruption in 1767—Production of Black Iſland. —XXXVII. The maritime Volcanoes of the Azores.—XXXVIII. Submarine volcanic Mountains not the Productions of central Fires—Buffon's Opinion reſpecting their Origin.— XXXIX. Why does not the Sea inundate a ſubmarine Volcano when it opens.—XL. Where was the ancient Atlantic Territory ſituated—Of what Extent was it—Its Deſtruction, and the Conſequences that muſt have fol-

lowed—The reaſons for which it has been preſumed that its Ruin was cauſed by its volcanic Fires.

EXTRACTS.

OF THE CRATER—THE INTREPIDITY OF CERTAIN OBSERVERS.

"THE opening at the ſummit of a mountain through which a volcano, when raging, vomits its fires, and from which ſmoke continually iſſues, is called the crater, or mouth. This in ſome volcanoes is more than a league in circumference, and in others not ſo much. The crater of Veſuvius is upwards of two Engliſh miles, that of Etna conſiderably more. The crater of the ſame volcano is not always of the ſame dimenſion. It is larger after a violent eruption, becauſe the eruption throws off from the top, or precipitates to the bottom, the ſubſtances with which the continuance of a thick ſmoke, in the courſe of the years of reſt, gradually contracts very conſiderably, and ſometimes entirely chokes up the head of the volcanic ſhaft.

"This contraction has ſome remarkable peculiarities. From the burning bottom of the abyſs there are conſtantly riſing very greaſy fuliginous ſubſtances, which, ſlowly at firſt, contract the upper circle of the gulf. As the mouth diminiſhes, the leſs are the greaſy vapours, aſhes, and pumice-ſtones which riſe, diſperſed; ſo that in time the work increaſes prodigiouſly by them, always contracting the head of the ſhaft. The action of the fire being thus more and more concentrated, this excreſcence neceſſarily aſſumes the form of a real cone whoſe baſe adheres to and reſts on the crater, but on the inſide, ſo that to come at it one muſt deſcend ſome way from the brink of the crater: in a deſcent made ſome years ago into that of Veſuvius, the depth was from eighty to ninety feet. A very accurate idea of this ſtate of that volcano was given by a painting of it, exhibited at No. 160, in Oxford Street. However, when the mountain remains long at reſt, this void fills, the baſe of the cone becomes more ſolid, and it increaſes its own height, which adds to that of the mountain. There have been cones formed on Etna, which have riſen a mile above its immenſe crater. Sometimes they are ſo overloaded as to fall by their own weight, at others they are thrown down by a violent quaking of the mountain; and in ſome caſes a ſudden eruption of the volcano has ſhivered them to pieces, part falling into the abyſs, part on the ſides, and even beyond the baſe of the mountain: and indeed nothing is more variable than the external aſpect of a volcano: a violent eruption is enough to produce ſuch a change as renders it hardly to be known again. Ten thouſand men, ſays Sir William Hamilton, working for a century, could not effect ſuch an alteration on the ſurface of Veſuvius, as was produced by the hand of Nature in a few hours, by the eruption of 1794.

"There have been men, and there are many now, bold enough to venture to the very extremities, to expoſe themſelves upon the brittle lips of theſe formidable mouths for fire, in order to ſound the myſterious depths with the eye. The Emperor Adrian viſited the crater of Etna twice, although a tedious and very laborious undertaking. The firſt time he ſaw it, it was in a ſtate of reſt; but ſome years after he happened to be in Sicily when an eruption took place. On a ſimilar occaſion Caligula, as we are told by Suetonius, fled in a cowardly manner from the iſland. Adrian, on the contrary, eagerly embraced ſuch an opportunity, and again aſcended Etna, the better to enjoy the grand phenomenon it offered to view. There are perſons who have even endeavoured to ſcale the burning and cracked cones of which we have been ſpeaking: and ſeveral have loſt their lives in attempting to gratify this dangerous curioſity. Some, bolder ſtill, have been known to have themſelves lowered into the abyſs, ſuſpended to long ropes fixed to the cinder brinks of the crater. This was done in 1750, by Soufflot, the celebrated architect. About thirty years ago, or a little more, an Engliſh biſhop cauſed himſelf to be lowered to a rock which projected in Veſuvius, whence he contemplated as much as he could of the vaſt inſide of that volcano. Its bottom, which he judged to be very low, appeared to him to be a lake of fire, at the top of which ran bluiſh flames. By the gloomy light they gave, which was rendered ſtill more feeble by the ſmoke that roſe from them, he obſerved that the ſides within

within were in many places ſtuccoed with a ſulphur partly yellow and partly of a reddiſh colour. He alſo perceived a quantity of ſal-ammoniac. Being by his poſition confined to a perpendicular view, he could of courſe form no judgment as to the extent of this lake of fire, which he reaſonably preſumed had retreats, and extended itſelf widely in the hollow baſe of the mountain." *P.* 8.

ISLANDS RENDERED UNINHABITABLE BY VOLCANOES—THE HOT SPRINGS OF ICELAND.

"THERE are iſlands of a moderate ſize, which the almoſt conſtant working of their volcanoes renders uninhabitable, ſuch as that of Amſterdam, of which we have already ſpoken, on account of the exhauſted ſtate of its volcano. That iſland is only ſeven leagues round. The fire appears to act throughout it with inconceivable violence. We have before ſeen what Mr. Eneas Anderſon reports of the exceſſive heat of its ſprings. It is in truth nothing more than a deſert mountain, burning by itſelf, in the middle of the ocean.

"The Portugueſe have made ſeveral attempts to form eſtabliſhments in the iſland of Fuego, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands; but the frequency and violence of the eruptions of its volcano, and of its earthquakes, have always compelled them to leave it.

"The iſland of Sorca, one of the Moluccas, has a volcano in the middle of it. The iſland was formerly well cultivated. A prodigious ejection of lava from the top of the mountain, flowing all round, took place towards the end of the ſeventeenth century, 1693, which covered the whole iſland. All the inhabitants were deſtroyed; and Sorca has been ever ſince an enormous barren rock, from ten to twelve leagues round, an immenſe Pharos in that part of the ocean.

"Among the Ladrone, or Mariannas, the iſlands of St. Antonio, St. Francis, the great Volcano, St. Denis, and Aſſumption (I name them according to their proximity to the line), are all rendered nearly barren by the different overflowings of their volcanoes. That in the iſland of Aſſumption is very remarkable in one reſpect, as obſerved in the part of M. de la Peyrouſe's voyage which is publiſhed, and that is, that the inſide of its crater is covered with a glaſs of a ſooty black.

"I ſhall here refrain from particularizing many other iſlands, ſcattered over the world, that are in a ſimilar ſtate to the foregoing, ſuch as the above-mentioned iſland of Volcano, ſixty leagues due ſouth of Jeddo; one of the Likeyo; that of Kao, in the Friendly iſlands, and ſeveral of the Ladrone; in order that I may dwell a little on two, which, from the prodigious abundance of their fires, and the ſingularity of the phenomena attending them, muſt attract the obſervation of thoſe who are intereſted by this part of natural hiſtory: I mean the iſland of Iceland, and Kamtchatka.

"Next to the iſlands that are rendered uninhabitable, there is not, perhaps, one more agitated by its fires than Iceland. Beſides Hecla, M. Valmont de Bomare reckons there are five other volcanoes emitting fire, namely, Æcraiſe, Kraſle, Portſland-boukt, Weſteriækel, and Kotlegau. Æcraiſe, or Oraiſe, as it is called by Horrebow in his Natural Hiſtory of Iceland, chap. 7, vomited flames in 1724. According to the ſame author Kraſle had eruptions almoſt conſtantly from 1726 to 1730, and Kotlegau had a violent one in 1721.

"In June 1783, it was feared that this iſland would fall to pieces; and it was even reported for ſome days that it had been ſwallowed up, ſo dreadful and multiplied were the convulſions produced by its volcanoes and internal fires. A thick ſulphureous ſmoke rendered the iſland abſolutely inviſible to mariners at ſea, while the people on ſhore were all in danger of being ſuffocated by it: and in fact a number of men and beaſts died in conſequence of it. The fog which about that time ſpread all over Europe, was conſidered as an effect of thoſe exhalations. Frightful hollow roarings proceeded from the bowels of the earth, and from the bottom of the ſea. From Mount Shaptan Gluver, a ſeventh volcano in the iſland, there poured a terrific torrent of fire, which flowed for ſix weeks. It ran a diſtance of ſixty miles to the ſea: its breadth was nearly twelve miles; and in its courſe it dried up the river Shaptaga, which in ſome places is thirty, and in others ſix-and-thirty feet deep. Theſe particulars were

were publiſhed at the time, and they have been confirmed by Mr. Stanley, in his excellent Memoirs. This gentleman has viſited Iceland twice ſince the year 1789, for the expreſs purpoſe of making himſelf acquainted with that intereſting iſland.

" It is of conſiderable extent, forming a parallelogram of about 264 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing a ſurface of 13,200 miles. Had it been ſmaller, it would, in all probability, have been no longer in exiſtence, but would have been ſwallowed up by the ocean; whence Vontroil, in his Letters on Iceland, ſuppoſes it to have riſen. Almoſt in every part of it ſulphur is collected on the ſurface of the ground, and is inexhauſtible, eſpecially in the north-eaſt of the iſland, where Mount Kraſle is ſituated. Horrebow, who ſpent ſeveral years in Iceland, aſſures us, that at many places eighty horſes may be loaded with it in the courſe of an hour, each horſe carrying two hundred and fifty pounds. He agrees with Anderſon, that, notwithſtanding the great number of burning volcanoes, there are twenty more in Iceland which are extinguiſhed. A great part beſides of its level ground ſtands over abyſſes of fire. According to the laſt-mentioned authors, the little town of Myconſu and its environs were ſwallowed up in 1729. Theſe fiery abyſſes run out under the ſurrounding ſea, and there keep up a ſubmarine volcano, as we ſhall ſee, by and by, when we come to treat of that kind of volcano. It was that volcano which, in 1783, produced, amidſt the boiling waters of the ocean on the ſouth of the iſland, a number of ſmall cinder iſlands, which have ſince, one after the other, diſappeared.

" On no part of the earth are hot ſprings at preſent found in more abundance than in Iceland. In a ſpace of two miles round, Mr. Stanley reckoned more than two hundred boiling ſprings, ſeveral of which were very large. Moſt of them ſpring twenty, thirty, and forty feet into the air. That of the new Giezer throws itſelf up even a hundred and thirty feet, with inconceivable rapidity. Several of them intermit, and among others the laſt-mentioned. The time of intermiſſion is from five to twenty minutes, rarely more. Every time that an eruption of the new Giezer takes place, the adjacent ground is violently ſhaken, and a dead noiſe, reſembling a briſk cannonade, heard at a diſtance, ſtrikes thoſe that are not accuſtomed to it.

" The inhabitants frequently dreſs their meat and all their victuals in the water of the Giezer, and in many other ſprings of the iſland; which are almoſt all warmed by the fires of the volcanoes." *P.* 82.

THE GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.

" IT has been diſcuſſed, but never yet decided, whether there have been volcanoes in Ireland. There does not ſeem to be any other grounds for the affirmative than the exiſtence of the Giants' Cauſeway. The common people, ſtruck with the regularity of that immenſe object, judged it to be the work of men; and on account of the extraordinary ſtrength it muſt have required, they ſuppoſed thoſe men to have been giants. But why ſhould we be aſtoniſhed to find nature regular in great as well as in ſmall objects? Conſequently, in this Cauſeway, as well as in the grains of the various ſalts, and in all the other ſmaller cryſtals? Allow this, and there is no farther occaſion to have recourſe, on this ſubject, either to the ſkill of man, or to a race ſuperior to the preſent ſpecies.

" This famous Cauſeway is in the county of Antrim. It is a collection of columns regularly diſpoſed, each adapted to thoſe that are round it, ſo as to leave no vacancy in the whole. It extends viſibly without interruption about fourteen Engliſh miles, part on land and part in the ſea, where the end of it is by no means aſcertained, for it ſinks by degrees the farther it is traced under the water.

" The regularity is not confined to the compoſition of the general pile, but deſcends to the formation of each column. The ſubſtance is throughout of the ſame nature; and is a ſpecies of marble of an iron-gray colour, with which the ancients were acquainted under the name of baſaltes. This ſubſtance in its weight, durability, and colour, is very much like lava dug from the bottom of a quarry; which has induced many men to give the name of baſaltes to the currents of lava: a denomination I am not inclined to adopt, becauſe, not only the baſaltes, eſpecially that of the Giants' Cauſeway,

way, is so compact, that the eye perceives no vacuity in its substance, whereas lava is evidently porous; but there is still a much more essential difference between that and lava; for basaltes has no mixture of any metal, and lava, on the contrary, particularly that at the bottom, is always amalgamated. The denomination, nevertheless, seems generally admitted, with a distinction that has been introduced, of jointed, crystallized, or prismatic basaltes, and of not jointed or common basaltes. Of course the lava must be of the latter kind.

"The Giants' Causeway is all of jointed basaltes; that is to say, 1st, That each column in it presents separately a regular solid body of three, four, five, and even so many as nine faces; but the figures most usual are, the pentagonal, hexagonal, and heptagonal. The common height of the columns is forty feet above the ground; the depth below has not been inquired into, and the diameters are from a foot to two feet and a half. 2dly, That each column is composed of distinct pieces, the shape and dimensions of which are always equal, and exactly fit the hollow, in the pieces adapted to receive the lengthened and rounded extremity of the piece which joins into it. Each of these pieces is nearly a foot; so that in general the height may be known from the number of pieces. 3dly, That immediately next to a pillar in which the convex part is above the concave, one is frequently found that has all its joints directly the reverse; that is to say, the concave parts are on the contrary above the convex. These particulars are given in a discourse on crystallization, by Dr. Alexander Eaton, in the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

"The regularity of this admirable structure goes even farther. There is a point where, in a sinking of the height, fifty of these columns appear disposed in such a manner, that the highest, which is forty feet high, and has forty-four joints, stands in the centre, and the rest, to the right and left of it, slope off gradually till they meet the line on each side. From which appearance, that part has been called *the Organ-pipes*.

"There are other peculiarities in this Causeway, which some may think interesting; but I have confined myself to what seems to me sufficient to give an idea of it. Two fine prints were published by Mr. Drury, presenting different views of the Giants' Causeway. Productions of a similar kind are found in Merionethshire, and in some of the Hebrides or Western Isles. Sir Joseph Banks conjectures that the small island of Staffa, one of the Hebrides, thirty leagues north of the Giants' Causeway, is a mass of basaltic prisms. They are to be found in many other places, but no where on so large a scale as in the county of Antrim." *P.* 189.

XLII. *A Dialogue on the distinct Characters of the Picturesque and the Beautiful;* in answer to the Objections of Mr. Knight. Prefaced by an introductory Essay on Beauty; with Remarks on the Ideas of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Burke upon that Subject. By Uvedale Price, Esq. 8vo. pp. 229. 3s. 6d. Hereford printed; *Robson*, London.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE following Dialogue is written in answer to a Note, which my friend Mr. Knight has inserted in the second edition of *The Landscape*. In that Note he has stated it as his opinion, that the distinction which I have endeavoured to establish between the Beautiful and the Picturesque, is an imaginary one; and has given his reasons for thinking so. Now, as that distinction forms a principal part of my Essay, I have, perhaps, too long neglected to answer such an antagonist.

"Great part of what I have now printed, was written immediately after the publication of the Note; but being at that time very much occupied in preparing a second edition of my first volume, and in finishing my second, I laid the Dialogue by, till they were both completed: and having left what I had written in its unfinished state, I should never have resumed it, if a person, on whose judgment I have the greatest reliance, had not been of opinion, that it placed the whole of my distinction in a new, and, in some respects, in a more striking point of view,

view, than any of my former publications.

"I have thrown my defence into its present form, in hopes that, after so much discussion upon the subject, something lighter, and more like amusement, might be furnished by this method. I also thought, that many persons who were not affected or convinced by reasoning only, might possibly be struck with it when mixed with imagery; when the different objects were placed before them, and successively examined and canvassed by the different speakers in the Dialogue; and when the doubts and questions, which may naturally occur to an unpractised mind, were stated by a character of that description, and thereby more familiarly discussed and explained, than can be done in a regular essay.

"For this purpose, I have supposed two of the characters to be very conversant in all that relates to nature and painting: that one of them, whom for distinction I have called by the name of Howard, is a partisan of Mr. Knight's; that the other, whom I have called Hamilton, is attached to my opinions; and that the third, of the name of Seymour, has little acquaintance with the art of painting, or with the application of its principles to that of gardening, or to natural scenery.

"By means of the supposed partisan of Mr. Knight's opinions, I have introduced almost the whole of the Note into the body of the Dialogue: but as it appears there in detached parts, just as the arguments might be conceived to occur in the course of the discussion, I thought it right to print it altogether; for it would be very unfair to Mr. Knight, if the reader were not enabled to view the whole chain of his reasoning as he had arranged it himself, and likewise to refer to it whenever he had occasion." *P.* 79.

EXTRACT.

"MR. Howard returned to the further part of the gallery, while the two other friends entered the saloon together; on the opposite side of which, and quite alone, hung the picture of the inside of St. Peter's.

"As they advanced towards it, Mr. Hamilton observed, with great pleasure, the admiration of his friend, who stopped before it a long while, without saying a word. When at last he began to speak: 'I have often heard,' said he, 'of the beauty and magnificence 'of this building, the grandest, I believe, of any modern temple, or perhaps of any that ever existed: I have 'often longed to see the original, and 'just before the French got possession 'of Italy, I had determined to go to 'Rome. This picture makes me feel 'still greater regret at the disappointment; and at the same time, in some 'degree, consoles me for it: but I 'cannot help reflecting with pain, that 'a building, which requires such constant attention and expense to keep it 'in repair, may now perhaps, by degrees, become a mere ruin: all that 'delightful symmetry, that correspondence of all the parts, that profusion 'of gilding and of precious marbles, 'may, in a few years, be broken and 'defaced, and covered with dirty stains 'and incrustations; in short, all its 'high-finished ornaments totally destroyed: and then, perhaps, this picture, a frail memorial of such a work, 'may be the only one existing of its 'former splendour and magnificence.'

"'I wish your fears may not be too 'well founded,' said Mr. Hamilton; 'and I own I feel just as you do. Now, 'if Howard were here, he could comfort you, though I cannot; for, according to his system, it will become 'still more beautiful, when it is in the 'state that you have just been describing with so much horror.'

"'You cannot mean this seriously,' said the other; 'you cannot mean that 'Howard would assert, that when all 'the circumstances which now give 'beauty to this building are destroyed, 'it will then become more beautiful!'

"'No,' replied Mr. Hamilton, 'not 'in those terms; he is not a man to 'give such a hold to his adversary; but 'it is a conclusion fairly to be drawn 'from what he has asserted: he must 'acknowledge (for nothing is more generally acknowledged), that a building when in ruins, is more picturesque 'than it was in its entire state; therefore, according to him, it must be 'more beautiful, for he says, there is 'no distinction between the two terms; 'in other words, that they are, in respect to visible objects, synonymous.'

"'You have, indeed, made good 'use of this inside of St. Peter's,' said Mr. Seymour; 'and I must own, it 'has befriended you extremely in this 'discussion.

'discussion. Nothing has so much 'tended to convince me of the want 'of a distinction; for though I have 'never paid much attention to the 'strict use of the word, I have perpe-'tually heard it observed, that ruins 'are more picturesque than entire 'buildings: now, when I look at that 'building, there seems to be something 'so very contradictory in the idea of 'its becoming more beautiful by de-'struction, that I must either deny that 'it will become more picturesque, or 'give a very different sense to those 'words. But is it possible that in 'such a case Howard can really think 'there is no distinction?'

"'I am so thoroughly convinced 'that there is one myself,' said Mr. Hamilton, 'and the whole appears to 'me so clear, that I can scarcely be-'lieve him to be quite in earnest. No 'one has a more quick and accurate 'perception of distinctions than our 'friend; and I once hoped he would 'have employed his talents in throw-'ing new lights on this distinction: 'but, unfortunately, he has exercised 'all his ingenuity in trying to prove, 'that youth and age, freshness and de-'cay, what is rough, broken, and 'rudely irregular, and what has that 'symmetry, continuity of parts, and 'last finishing polish, which the artist '(whether divine or human) manifestly 'intended, are all to be considered as 'belonging to one general class. There-'fore, for instance, not only this build-'ing, in its present state, or in ruins, 'but this building, and the inside of a 'broken hovel, would be indifferently 'either beautiful or picturesque; and 'either of these terms would not only 'suit a Paris or a Belisarius, but a Paris 'and a common old beggar.'

"'I can allow a great deal,' said Mr. Seymour, 'for the manner in 'which painters view objects, and con-'sider them with respect to their art, 'and consequently apply terms to them 'which others would hardly use; ex-'cept those, perhaps, who, without 'being artists, may have acquired their 'ideas and language. But tell me, 'Hamilton, is it possible that when 'that roof, with all its brilliant orna-'ments, shall be rent and broken; 'when the gilding, the marbles, the 'rich frizes, and cornices, become 'stained with moisture, and are mould-'dering away, the painter will admire 'them more than when in perfect pre-'servation, or think them more suited 'to his art? But why do I ask: is not 'this a picture? and does it not de-'light you and Howard, as much as it 'does me, and such untutored eyes as 'mine? But I see Howard is just come 'in; and I shall not be sorry to hear 'you discuss this point together.'

"'Well, Seymour,' said Mr. Howard, when he came up to them, 'are 'not these three admirable pictures? 'I hardly know so beautiful a head as 'that of the St. John, in the Parmeg-'giano*; and the Virgin and Child in 'the upper part, have a fine mixture 'of grace and dignity: as to the two 'Paninis, I can scarcely tell which I 'prefer; for that amazing assemblage 'of columns in the opposite picture, 'the *selva di colonne*, as the Italians 'call them, is no less beautiful in its 'style, than this richly ornamented in-'side of St. Peter's.'

"'To say the truth,' said Mr. Seymour, 'we have as yet only looked at 'this one picture.'

"'How, Seymour,' said the other, 'all this time at one picture! The 'love of painting has made a surprising 'progress with you! but I fancy I 'prophesied very justly when you left 'me.'

"'You did, indeed,' said Mr. Seymour; 'Hamilton has made good use 'of his time, and of this picture; and, 'I can tell you, it is as dangerous to 'quit a disciple, as a mistress: your 'rival has been very pressing; and I 'wish I may not have given him too 'much encouragement. I am glad, 'however, you are come, as I had just 'begun to question him on a point 'which I wish to hear discussed with 'you: it is, whether painters, or con-'noisseurs like yourselves, would con-'tinue to admire such a building as 'this, if all that I admire were broken 'and defaced, as much, or even more,

* "The Parmeggiano, and the two Paninis, are in the collection of the Marquis of Abercorn, and each of them singly occupies a side of the saloon at the Priory. The Parmeggiano is, I believe, the most capital picture of that rare and eminent master. The Paninis are not less excellent in their style."

'than in its preſent entire and finiſhed 'ſtate.'

"'I perceive you look to me for an 'anſwer,' ſaid Mr. Hamilton, 'pro-'bably as having originally put the 'queſtion to me; and I know you ra-'ther love to promote a little alterca-'tion between me and Howard; but 'upon this particular point, I think 'we ſhall not differ very materially. 'It certainly has been imagined, that 'becauſe ruins are more pictureſque 'than entire buildings, they are conſe-'quently preferred to them by painters: 'I think, however, the idea is unfound-'ed; for I believe there are at leaſt as 'many perfect buildings as there are 'ruins, in the works of the moſt emi-'nent artiſts. If, then, painters them-'ſelves balance between the two, it is 'very natural that you, when you look 'at that picture, ſhould think with hor-'ror of any poſſible change; and not 'conceive how the moſt prejudiced 'perſon could make the ſmalleſt com-'pariſon between the building you now 'ſee, and any future ſtate of it: but 'the fact is, that however ſtriking the 'effect of ruins, when they are fully 'mellowed by time, the firſt beginning 'of decay is no leſs odious to the 'painter, than to the reſt of mankind. 'When that gilded roof, thoſe finiſhed 'ornaments, thoſe precious marbles, 'ſhall firſt begin to be ſoiled and bro-'ken, while the greateſt part of them 'will ſtill remain perfect, each crack, 'each ſtain, will obviouſly deſtroy ſo 'much beauty; that is, ſo much of its 'original character: and this incon-'gruity continues, till the whole, by 'degrees, aſſumes a new, and totally 'diſtinct character. Such a building is 'not a phœnix that ariſes with renewed, 'yet ſimilar, beauty and brilliancy, from 'deſtruction: on the contrary, it is 'changed by a ſlow proceſs, into ſome-'thing totally different from its former 'ſelf; and that butterfly there, with 'his painted wings, is not more unlike 'the chryſalis from which it proceed-'ed, than the St. Peter's you here ſee 'in its glory, is unlike the St. Peter's, 'which ſome future age (I hope a far 'diſtant one) will admire as a ruin'." *P.* 179.

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